TABLE FIXTURES oved designs, such as

D WIRE RAILINGS. ED FARM FENCING. ngs for Mansard Roofs, er Vanes, Emblemati Igns, &c. &c. Estimates gives au17-18t

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R. BIRMINGHAM E INDIAN PHYSICIAN,

RS. DR. TUCK'S ENIC RETREAT UTH WEYMOUTH, MASS., 15 MILES FROM BOSTON.

ammodious. Light and Airy. The House contains an Elevator for le Disease. Her Office INTER STREET, BOSTON, sual from 2 to 4, the first three dars of such reatment of all Diseases, and where can be les'Abtomized Succession.

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SCIENTIFIC WORLD CHALLENGED,

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n \$5 to \$15. H. S. THAYER'S,

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

WHOLE NUMBER 1619.

colte Fanouil Hall.)

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS

The wide spread dissatisfaction which often follows the awards of premiums at satisfaction. airs is notorious. There is a growing disvards and we know of many instances where this feeling or want of confidence has important to the prosperity of the country eterred the owners of fine stock from ex-

s are apt to do, when they get to be too Farm Pay: ross to be endured, the trouble has appar-

of this race at Vannes, whose milk yielded four pounds of butter a day for some days in succession.

The Breton cow is small in stature, the average height being only about thirty-six to forty inches. She is a perfect dairy cow in miniature, with a remarkable symmetry of their decisions cannot be called in question. It is a system calculated to give every exhibitor a "fair shake," which the

would entirely prevent the too evident connivance of parties to get upon certain comdone, and not unfrequently with the most dis-gusting effrontery. Cases of it have often come under our own observation, and we

Wednesday and Thursday, December 30, 742
and 5th, in accordance with the following
programme:

TUESDAY.

orable level, and with the utmost ralibelity. But no amount of money offered in premiwhere the shoe most often pinches.

bushela. The crop is larger and of a better arrange quality than last year. In most of the Eastern States there is a decrease, which, however, is much more than made up by the increase in the West. The average is estimated at 20,000,000 acres, and the average yield at from twelve to thirteen bushels acre.

Per order of the Charles L. FLINT, Sec'y. Charles I. FLINT, Sec'y.

P. S.—Those passing through Boston, can take the 8 1.2 train on Tuesday, and will find stage conveniences awaiting the arrival of the train at the Western Station in Wordestern Station in Wordeste

sticles of the general growth of agriculture the fact that this country produced in wheat, corn and oats, in 1850, 839,141,227 bushels : in 1860, 1,184,540,869 bushels; in 1870,1 83 00 if not same 21 years from \$26,051,373 in 1850 to the option of the \$45,271,850 in 1860, and \$118,226,406 in can show such a uniform progress in the denew, but even admitting this, there are milons of acres still left to be improved, so that we do not see why we may not keep on increasing our capacity for production for a century or more to come, and that, perhaps,

institutions can comtemplate with pride and

the fairness and impartiality of these improvement in New England. Our agriculture may be different, but it is no less

BRITTANY CATTLE.

We have taken occasion lately to thro cision. Everybody who has been acout some hints in regard to various contirustomed'to attend these shows must have nental races of cattle, which are as a general noticed many instances of real grievance thing too little known in this country. We which has arisen from just cause, cases of hope the time will come when they will be ident partiality or gross and palpable as well known here, as the English breeds, for, though none of these races have been The officers of most well managed societies improved as the English breeds have through have felt the difficulty of avoiding these compaints and have in many cases, no doubt, tion of the most consummate skill, many of to the conclusion that they are unvoidable and that all they can do is to apoint the committees the best way they know upon our New England farms. We quote ow and leave the rest to take care of itself. the following remarks on the Brittany cow But instead of correcting itself, as many from that admirable work, How to Make the

The Brittany cow has characteristics very ently increased from year to year, till it is similar to the Jersey. She is not remark-quite time to look about and see if something cannot be done to check it, and to give every exhibitor a fair chance to be treated fustly, to say the least, and to encourage him exhibit. Is there any practi- merely for its superior richness and beautiful color, but for a neculiarly sweet and " nutty We notice that the Reyal Agricultural So-ciety has adopted the plan of employing exerts to attend to the business of passing tany, even to the third and fourth generajudgment upon the articles and stock exhibited in the various classes and paying them liberally for this service. The judges upon stock, for instance, are taken from a distance

very exhibitor a "fair shake," which the deep, showing abundant room for the inter

in ther services. The New England Society would find it for its interest, in the long run, to employ judges from beyond our limits, men living out of New England, at least, and if brought from more distant parts of the country, so much the better.

This system, if once fairly inaugurated will be sought as a family pet.

The State Board of Agriculture will hold

have heard very frequent complaints of it on the part of the exhibitors, who have reason enough to be dissatisfied, if not, indeed, Dairy Husbandry:—To be of Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer New York, followed by a discussion.

WEDNESDAY.

must be run on a high level to be useful and to do the good which it is capable of doing, and the appointment of committees or judges is the most tender point, the point where the shoe most often pinches.

Two o'clock—Practical Questions of Law relating to Farms Lands, by Farwell F. Fay, Esq., of Athol.

Three o'clock—Mowing and Pasture Lands:—To be opened by Hon. Levi Stock-bridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, followed by discussions.

MASSACHUSETE

owing simple form of a Constitution:

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Salt has long been recognized as a fertili-Salt has long been recognized as a fertilizer of very considerable value. It is usually applied to the surface broadcast, at the rate of from three to twenty bushels per acre, that is, it constitutes a top dressing. April proved horse hoes, the seed and corn sowers, the interest of the most casual observer that in the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee the horse, as a general thing, is as fully developed at three years old as in Maine and Vermont at four. Assuming this to be correct, it follows that a three year old filly in New England cannot have arrived at full the broadcast seed sower, the improved sub-

GROWTH OF FARMING. ABTICLE NO. 13.

The state of feeling among farmers at the lose of the last century and the early part of action on the soil. way of saving and economizing it than by cultivating the social and the mental qualities at the same time. Every neighborhood ties at the same time. Every neighborhood ought to have a live Farmers' Club, and the plan of meeting at private houses is, on the whole, the best. There is more freedom, less formality and less embarrasment than meeting the formality and the formality an ing at a public hall. As for the Constitution rials. The plough cannot yet be regarded as front and four feet and a half rear, high (bank of a Club the simpler it is the better. As a a perfect implement of its kind, but it has wall,) with two and a half feet passage way atter of convenience, we suggest the fol-Art. 1. This Association shall be called Art. I has Association shall be called ufacture has improved to an equal extent, the business having increased so much as to respect to increase the interest and knowledge in agriculture and horticulture in this edge in agriculture and horticulture in this

rer, and a Standing Committee of three, who plemen's been less marked than in the plough. sage way, glass in every apartment in front, shall be chosen annually by ballot, on the lirest Tuesday of January.

Art. 3. The officers of the Club shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall take the large of all of the necessary business of the Society not otherwise provided for by society not otherwise provided for by shall constitute and better constructed than formerly. The reaper and the mower have gained a firm footing, even within the iast ten years; for though the first reaping machine known was used eighteen hunsility of keeping so large a number of fowls, dred years ago, in the shape of knives set into the end of a cart which was pushed along by oxpectings, and the exercises shall be of such character as shall be from time to time decharacter as the from time to time decharacter as the from dred years ago, in the shape of knives set into under one roof, also on a better plan for a Art. 5. Any citizen of this town may be- ginning of the present century, to construct apartments each, sixty square feet in each ome a member of this Club by paying one ollar and signing the Constitution. the economy and practicability of using the and a rooster last winter. They did well and Questions & Answers. ber of the machines made and sold in a single hens will not do well in the house above establishment in Chicago, to supply the de- discribed, no provision made for heating the mand in the western states, alone exceeded houses now built. four thousand in 1856, while innumerable other establishments exist in other parts of the country, doing almost as large a business How to use it, quantity to the acre—price per ton—where best place to buy—whether to sow it broadcast, or mix in form of compost. I would like to break up five or six

post. I would like to break up five or six acres of plain land next spring and in June sow with Hungarian grass—the land is now N. Y., in 1857, nearly one hundred difference parts and white top. What will be the effect upon the crop if I sew ten or fifteen bushels salt per acre without any other manure?

Notwithstanding it is the general opinion that a mare—or a filly, rather, for a filly is not strictly a mare until she is five years old —may be bred to a horse when she attains her third year, it is by no means safe to follow it as a rule. Much is said and written a mow looked upon as wholly indispensable about early maturity, but breeders forced. upon the crop if I sew ten or fiften bushels salt per acre without any other manure?
What kind of manure will meadow mud and
salt make without any other ingredients, and
in what proportion should they be mixed?
C. C. Parker.

Wischender Mass. Nov. 1st. 1872.

Wischender Mass. Nov. 1st. 1872. Among the other labor saving implements is patent to the most casual observer that in

to apply it. So far as we are informed by those who have actually used it and have had experience, we should say that four to six or seven bushels is enough for all ordinary purposes, better than more. One man who has used it pretty extensively says he uses four bushels to the acre, and takes care to apply it after sunset. He finds it an excellent remedy for the wire worm and the grubs that infest growing crops, and he gets a heavier crop, especially of wheat, from the salted than from the unsalted lands, and that the salted than from the unsalted lands, and that the root of grain with the machines where only tens of grain with the machines where only tens of the sound the sound and trenching ploughs, the straw and root cutters, the cultivators, the threshing and winnowing machines, and many others of one of nature's laws that the young shall propagate its kind, and that law is infexible. Whenever it occurs the foar robs the dam of one of nature's laws that the young shall propagate its kind, and that law is infexible. Whenever it occurs the foar robs the dam of one of nature's laws that the young shall propagate its kind, and that law is infexible. Whenever it occurs the foar robs the dam of within the last half century, has enabled the farmers of the United States to accomplish at least double the amount of labor with the farmers of the united States to accomplish at least double the amount of labor with the same number of teams and men. They can money are both wasted, to say nothing of the positive want of humanlty in inflicting the cares and pains of maternity upon an immature animal.

The instances of success in breeding from too young a dam are extremely rare, and, in salted than from the unsalted lands, and that the crop on salted land is free from rust; blight and smut, and the wheat is brighter and worth more.

A correspondent of one of our agricultural A correspondent of one of our agricultural papers said he put on salt at the rate of 6 bushacres of grain in less time and with greater four years old, judgment as to maturity be papers said he put on sait at the rate of 6 bushto the acre and harrowed it in before sowing
grain or grass seed, and added, "That is the
the secret of my getting so much hay. I
have used sait many years on corn, putting
it on the hill before hoeing, as we do ashes.

Liven popular in less time and with greater
case, with the reaper, than one with the sickle
or cradle; to say nothing of the infinite variety of other operations in which both time
and labor are saved by the use of machines
instead of the slow drudgery of hand labor;

CRIB BITING. Upon one piece I put ashes on one-third, and thus many millions of dollars are annual. There are many different remedies reco

experience had shown them to be beneficial. | The Boultry Interest. | of commerce-would make the neutral phos phate of lime soluble, and give it a powerful

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman

ufacture has improved to an equal extent, the ments—at the east end a room six by ten feet six b; seven and a half feet each, mostly Nor has the improvement in other farm im- lattice work, a door at each end of the pas-

machines was fully established. But the num- I see no reason why two hundred and forty

The Stable.

BREEDING TO YOUNG FILLIES.

Morticulture.

Upon one piece I put ashes on one-third, and salt on the other, and the salted portion was decidedly the best. I broke up two-thirds of an acre of poor land, and not having any common stable manure to put on it, I sowed, after harrow-of language to describe.

There are many different remedies recommended, says the Canada Farmer, for the cure of crib biting, some of which are effectical advance over all former periods in its history, and promises a future development of the resources of agriculture almost beyond the nower of language to describe.

Miscellaneous.

SPEOUGHMAN

OVERDOING THE MARKET.

CARE OF CISTERNS. are sent to market. Keep them well during the winter. In the spring, a few days before they begin to lay, put them in an inclosure, where it is most desirable to have their nests, and where they cannot get out. After they have made their nests, they may be set at liberty without any fear of roaming or straying. Next, take good care of the eggs. They should be gathered carefully every day, and placed between layers of flannel or cotton, in a place of uniformly cool temperature, and turned over every day. As soon as the birds are hatched, feed them with warm bread and milk, well peppered, with the boiled eggs added, or thickened with cooked corn meal, or wheat middlings, which is better. A little care in these matters will repay all efforts. Before I knew how to take care of the eggs, I set 30 eggs one year, and but one of them hatched. The next year I set 40 eggs, and nearly all of them hatched and the birds lived. At present project, raising dicating that the offensive matter its contains, and it has present proportion of about an ounce to 50 gallons of water. This causes the inorganic matter to can be used before it becomes offensive. It is claimed that there is nothing better to effect this corn meal, or wheat middlings, which is better. A little care in these matters will repay all efforts. Before I knew how to take care of the eggs, I set 30 eggs one year, and but to not of them hatched. The next year I set 40 eggs, and nearly all of them hatched and the birds lived. At present project, raising dicating that the offensive matter has not one of them hatched. The next year I see the grant and easy ochic birds lived. At present prices, raising poultry is a much more pleasant and easy och apparent prices, raising poultry is a much more pleasant and easy och apparent prices. The poisson outs drug, and is we believe in no way and perseverance so richly rewarded. There poissoned drug, and is we believe in no way are hundreds of acres of the same kind of necessary. Every druggist has it for sale. Care must be taken to have the cistern the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor and perseverance so richly rewarded. There are hundreds of acres of the same kind of land in Washington country, that might be made to do the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the same with the process of the same with far less labor than the process of the process of the same with the process of the process of the same with the process of the process of the same with the process of the process of the same with the process of the pr thoroughly cleaned out at least twice a year, as well as the troughs upon the buildings supplying the water.—Germantown Telegraph.

GRAPE GROWER'S MAXIMS. 1. Prepare the ground in fall; plant THE WINTER. 2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old a

well decomposed; for fresh manure excite growth, but it does not mature it.

sist the temptation to seil them.

14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy eaf opposite is like a ship at sea without a udder—it can't come to port.

15. Laterals are like politicians; if not

Blanchard's "Butter Manual" recomecked, they are the worst of thieves, est, for that which is fully matured is easily

somelle and Vicar of Winkfield, I a few years ago cut off most of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commenced to bear, and those of the Jargonelle are two or three weeks earlier than those on the Vicar, and some of the fruit from the Jargonelle fruit was in the habit of doing.

DECOMPOSING ACTION OF HUMUS LIVEN THE COMPOSING A growth, to act upon insoluble minerals and appropriate certain constituents to their wants, and that, when the plant is dead, it can, during the process of decay, produce acids that either dissolve minerals or reads them soluble. The whole question offers fine field of research to the chemical geologist.—Journal of Applied Chemistry.

from the chilling winds, and add fifty per can to the value of the place.

NUTRITION IN CORN CORN.—If the corn in the fall at seventy-five cents than the following summer at one dollar a bushel, and that wheat at \$1.32 in December is equal to \$1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent., and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.—Ex.

ing the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens in the warm months, when rearing is least precarious. The hen continues in her prime for two, and, at most, three years, — therefore save every year pullets equal to a third of your brood stock, selling off at a trifling price the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well baked pie. However, I have no scruple about keeping a heavy, symmetrically made, splendidly feathered "partlet," for four years, for the sake of her stock. Many farmers grumble about their poultry, from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their brood stock once a year, drafting all the old dames (known by the developed scales on their legs), and reserving from the market basket the most promising young pullets raised during the season.

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

A farmer's wife, who has had years of experience, gives the following as her mode of raising turkeys:—

In the first place select a good one. The autumn, or early in winter, is the most favorable time for that, just before the birds was a policed to the corrections. A see the most favorable time for that, just before the birds was a policed to the corrections. The first place select a good one. The autumn, or early in winter, is the most favorable time for that, just before the birds was a policed to the corrections.

A provided the same months, where the same mumber of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well based of the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well based on the free are too much for consumers, and at others many dover supply; but it is not all likely. Corps are too to all likely. Corps are continually varying, and there must of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well assert the every supply but it is not all likely. Corps are too to all likely. Corps are continually varying, and there are the first and to their same at others many dovers. The same at the first growers, and at others many dovers

KEEPING CABBAGES THROUGH

W. R. R., of this State, writes to the Ag How do you keep them through the winter?
We have no difficulty in growing large crops here, but as yet have found no good way to here. but as yet have found no good way to

3. Luxuriant growth does not always insure fruit.

4. Dig deep but plant shallow.

5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.

6. Prune in autumn to insure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.

7. Plant your vines before you put up trelises.

8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.

8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.

9. Prune spurs to one well developed bud; for the nearer the old wood, the higher flavored the fruit.

10. Those who prune long must soot climb.

11. Vine leaves love the sun, the fruit the shade.

12. Every leaf has a bud at the base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.

13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch,—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.

14. A bunch of granes without a healthy

We have no difficulty in growing large crops here, but as yet have found no good way to keep them."

To which the editor replies: "We make deep them."

To which the editor replies: "We make deep now wide 'dead furrow' with a plough, in dy, sandy soil; and then lay the cabbages in it, packed close together, with the stalks up. Then throw the earth back on to the cabbages. The cabbages should be dry and the weather cold, and care should be taken that the furrow left on the side of the rowof cabbages should be cleaned out, so as to carry off the water. If no water gets to the cabbages, and the heads are sound, large, and hard when put in, we have never experienced any difficulty in keeping them perfectly until spring. And there is nothing that our sheep relish so much. The only trouble about raising cabbages for stock is that they usually capture of these sheep was forty-five lambs and two hundred and fourteen pounds of wool. He has sold wool and lambs to the mount of \$265.00, and has his forty-eight sheep and fourteen of the best lambs on hand. He has been offered \$5 cas't, for his remaining lambs.

Mr. Clark Stanley of Porter, has raised a

Blanchard's "Butter Manual"

and the plumpter of the water and the pounds of the water and the pounds of the water and the preserved.

18. Grape eaters are long livers.

19. Hybrids are not always high bred.

20. He who buys the new and untried varieties should remember that the seller's maximis, Let the buyer look out for himself.—

Rural American.

GRAFTING INTO GRAFTS.

Mr. Stephen Adams writes to the Germantown Telegraph in relation to the influence between the stock and the graft, thus: My Monster Pippin was grafted near the ground about thirty-five years ago it soon began to bear superb fruit, large and fair, excellent for cooking, but too tart to eat raw. About twenty years ago I sawed off five of the limbs and grafted with a sweet apple, though the Ha! Boy is not so sweet as formerly.

Being dissatisfied with the fruit of my Jargonelle and Vicar of Winkfield, I a few years ago cut off mot of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the or three weeks earlier than those on the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to the contract of the limbs and grafted both with Clapp's Favorite; they have commended to bear, and those of the Jargonelle are two or three weeks earlier than those on the little of the little are two or three weeks earlier than those on the little of the little

MAINE FARMING NOTES.

The summer is past, the autumn wel spent, and the crops harvested. These of

corn, and one-half ton of superphosphate was applied to the corn and one-half ton to

louse in the open air this season, one hundred and thirty pounds of nice, rich grapes. It was expected that a method of harnessing oxen would be brought out at the late New England Fair, but the old remains uniculturist as follows:

"You speak of raising cabbages for stock. changed. In Nova Scotia, the farmers and

crop of cranberries this year that excels anybut was slowly accomplished through a long thing of the kind that we have ever seen. When the Boston and Albany Railroad wa hecked, they are the worst of thieves.

16. Good grapes are like gold—no one tase enough.

17. The earliest grape will keep the longest, for that which is fully matured is easily reserved.

18. Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter as sufficient for keeping it; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much: and this is found approximately appro He picked this season from a patch of

INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY A BENEFIT TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

BY SAMURE C. THOMPSON, OF SOUTHBORD eventor who abridges labor, and relieves may rom severe toil, is a benefactor of his race.' Among us at the present day, any attempt to edantry, but let us look back and see what he even within the present century.

Going back to the Middle Ages, let us notice tenure, when chivalry was in its full tide of to the military spirit of the period.

soldiers and as laborers, whenever their baronia property in their own right, they were deterre caprice of the petty tyrants whose vassals they ally noticeable in Germany; many of the barons living almost entirely upon plunder, obtained either by incursion into the domain of a less owerful neighbor, or by seizing travellers an ipping them of thei: effects, or obliging the to pay a heavy ransom. As a natural result nanual labor was despised, and such was the xtent to which this dislike was carried, that in me parts of England and France, gentlemen It is no wonder then that all the pursuits wer

who used them, being of the rudest and clums est kinds; and in England during the reign of Henry II, the common farming tools were so poor, as to render the tillage of any except th

Among these we find laws limiting the number vercise their calling, regulating the hours of spending the same. During the time of Elizabeth, this oppression began to be lessened; a general disposition to

generally diffused, passing from the clergy, who Even among the educated there seemed to be pliances was a detriment to those depending or their own exertions for support; their argume

the many. During the last century many noticeable stances of opposition to machinery occurred, a Hargreave's spinning jenny; also the overthrow of Arkwright's patent, and the destruction of his spinning frame, in each case by mobs of la-borers who were afraid that these machines would do the wors more accurately and cheaply

from them. During the year 1830, in England the labore united and began to destroy all except the versimplest and most common kinds of agricultura nplements, and such was the extent to which this was carried, that military force was neces sary to stay the proceedings. Notwithstanding all the hostility shown, these improvements wer injurious to some of the laboring class; as a cer tain branch was unduly excited, the others were unable to keep pace with it, consequently thos engaged in this pursuit were thrown out of em ployment, thereby occasioning temporary tress; but this distress was indirectly an advan tage, for seeing the folly of attempting to sup press these improvements, the people were stir ulated into producing new machines to perform advancing resulted at last in nearly perfect

has never injured any class permanently, for as the progress was made, it became apparent that the machines required human labor both to make

eing constructed, there was a great cry about this entirely superseding the use of horses, an thus discouraging the raising and lessening the the opposers of this work, instead of decreasing the number of horses required, it greatly in brought to it, and the ability of individuals to sport on their own backs was not augmen

tedder, etc., but if any one doubts the benefits of these to the laboring community, we will re-fer him to the hand scythe, sickle, hand rake, etc., and allow him full opportun ty to use then until satisfied.

Let us make a brief comparison of the past

tages in favor of the working men of to-day. Compare the method of cultivating the soil, or hundred years ago, and the system at presen On the one side we have the hand implement on the other side we have the modern machine working rapidly and at the same time more effi-ciently than any hand machinery could. Again ontrast the buildings, especially dwelling coses and barns, and it will scarcely be necessary to speak of the advantages of to-day, and this is due in a great measure to the improve man with a board, axe and chisel could build a good a house, as one of our carpenters with a

plements, but we think any candid person

their educational effect, but the gain is a mor

ople have developed intellectually, just in the progress is the result.

Indeed the machinery and tools of a people.

ments of all kinds, and this improvement by one generation is not without benefit to the succeed might almost be taken as an index to the degr

shortening of the hours of labor, thus givin and whom does this diminution profit mostly certainly not the wealthy man in his luxurion mansion? The difference between eight an twelve cents a yard for cloth is of compare

VOLUME XXXII::::NO. 7.

Editorial.

JUDGES AT FAIRS.

every exhibitor a "fair shake," which the system most commonly adopted with us is not. Indeed, we have about come to the conclusion that absolute fairness and incompartiality towards exhibitors, is getting be the exception rather than the rule.

For our county Fairs, it would not be necessary to go far to find men entirely removed from the possibility of personal favortism. The adjoining county, perhaps, might be sufficient distance to go, but they have the whole State or even adjoining States open to them, and they should strive to get the system of the most common of the internal organs. The limbs are remarkably beautiful, the legs short, the joints small and well defined, the hop of small, dry and generally black. The skin is fine, soft, and yellow, the hair fine and curly, the color black and white. A few are all black, and now and then a red and white one appears.

This is the pet of small farms and scanty pastures, hardy, docile, living and yielding a good product longer than most other races of domestic cattle, satisfied with little and with that little coarse, willing to shirk for itself around the house, or wherever she can find a morsel of food. She continues often till twelve or fifteen years of age to yield well,

mittees, or to get certain friends upon such committees in the hope of isfluencing the a public meeting for lectures and discussions awards of premiums in their fav.r. No one at the Town Hall, in Barre, on Tuesday, can be ignorant of the fact that this is often Wednesday and Thursday, December 3d, 4th

The Royal Agricultural Society is a safe thing there seems to be done on the square. The Society is managed on a high and hon-vable level, and with the square of the square. ums can at all compensate for the want of confidence of the confidence of the people in the absolute fair- to hess and honor of the awards. A society

We are convinced that this suggestion is worthy of the most careful and serious consideration on the part of the officers and members of agricultural societies, and that the time has been societies, and that the time has come for some action which the time has come for some section which shall place the awards on the part of all societies far above suspicion. And we see ho way so likely to remedy the evils complained of as the appointment of experts in the several departments taken from a distance from the place of holding the exhibition, a distance sufficiently great to prevent any personal influences to affect the decisions.

The October crop report sums up the yield of wheat this year at 240,000,000 bushels. The crop is larger and of a better the settle of the decision of the

GROWTH OF FARMING. 3 1-2 per cent. per annum. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions increased in the 1870. Probably no country in the world velopment of its productive capacity. This may be owing to the fact that this country is

in a continually increasing ratio. The mind can hardly conceive of the vast mount of human food the great valley and plains of the West are capable of yielding when they shall have a population proportionally as large as the older eastern states. It is a prospect that every American who has confidence in the permanence of our free

nen to them, and they should strive to get twelve or fifteen years of age to yield well, the most competent judges, wherever they can be found and be willing to pay liberally for their services. The New England Society would feel in the butter dairy, either as a pure breed,

Half past nine o'clock-Lecture on Hered Two o'clock-Practical Questions of

THURSDAY.

THE FARMERS' CLUB. The evenings are now getting long, and the time will hang heavy unless some system of

sident, Vice President, Secretary, Treas-

I want to know all about salt as a manure

creased by it, though it is said to injure the quality of tobacco. Asparagus will bear a large dressing of sait. Root crops are also benefited by it. It makes the straw of grain sure, and to Sir Humphry Davy, for nearly recommend.—Vi. Record & Farmer.

ronger, and is beneficial to all crops in a all that appeared in the shape of original reought. One of the benefits of salt is to searches up to that time, was only a meagre nake inert potash and ammonia existing in abstract of their admirable works.

DO HORSES REASON For many years I have made the norse

GOOD SUGGESTION

autumn, or early in winter, is the most favorable time for that, just before the birds are sent to market. Keep them well during the winter. In the spring, a few days before

manure to put on it, I sowed, after harrowding over once, eight bushels of salt, and harrowed it in and planted potatoes and pease. They came up strong and grew as rank as they would have done had there been a heavy coat of dressing ploughed in."

The application of salt has the effect to make the ground mellow and light, and that mechanical effect, would seem to be sufficient, on many soils, to make it an object to apply it.

Scientific investigation will confirm the results of practical experience. Prof. Johnson of the Sheffield Laboratory, Yale College, says "The constituents of salt are chlorine and sodium which are ingredients of all cultivated plants. The use of salt has often doubled the amount of a crop. The growth of sugar plants and tobacco is much increase of agriculture almost beyond the power of language to describe.

The progress which has been made in the application of chemistry to agriculture is hardly less gratifying. For though from year to when the effect to when we compare any two periods of five or ten years the increase of practical knowledge derived from the investigations of the agricultural chemistry, have been made in the application of chemistry to agriculture is hardly less gratifying. For though from year to when the best eases are plenty of regular work, and the use of well seasoned and proper stable fittings. A broad strap around the neck in some cases has the desired effect; for when the horse seizes hold of an object with his teeth, the strap presses upon his windpipe, and he has to let go his hold without accomplishing his purpose.—The remedies in these cases are plenty of regular work, and the use of well seasoned and proper stable fittings. A broad strap around the neck in some cases has the desired effect; for when the horse seizes hold of an object with his teeth, the strap presses upon his windpipe, and he has to let go his without accomplishing his purpose.—The remedy, however, is not altogether free from danger, as it might lead to the discovering the way for latter inv

make inert potash and ammonia existing in the soil available to growing plants."

We do not believe from all we can learn that it is worth while to buy salt at the ordinary market prices, to use as a fertilizer. It would not pay, probably, and the only way is to get hold of odd lots of damaged salt that can be got for a trifle, now and then, and to use it as a mixture in the manure or compost heap. We know of no such chance just now, but we not unfrequently hear of purchases of that kind, generally after they sociation for the Advancement of Science, just now, but we not unfrequently hear of purchases of that kind, generally after they have been made, where the cost has been very small, and then the result may be sufficient to justify the outlay. The price in such cases is nothing like that of good salt, and the usual market price of salt would be no guide to a trade of the kind.—[Ed.

COCKLE IN WHEAT.—A correspondent in the Southern Cultivator says: "It is said that the generating vitality of cockle shell is destroyed by steeping them in a solution of blue-stone, and I believe it; that the cockle found in wheat whose seed has been thus steeped, is grown from the seed which was in the land before, and not from that sown with the wheat. It would make this short or blue-stone, and I believe it; that the cockle found in wheat whose seed has been thus steeped, is grown from the seed which was in the land before, and not from that sown with the wheat. It would make this short article too long, to give my reasons for this opinion. I desire to call the attention of farmers to this subject, for the purpose of proving the truth or falsity of the statement. All information on the matter of wheat growing is of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the sum of the greatest importance to us at the gre

ric acid, diluted with three or four parts of opinion. I desire to call the attention of farmers to this subject, for the purpose of proving the truth or falsity of the statement. All information on the matter of wheat growing is of the greatest importance to us at this time. And all should contribute any facts not generally known.—Iowa Homestead.

The Census Office has completed its statistics of the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States for the year 1870, It shows their value to have been \$52,000,000. This is more than three times the value of those made in 1860.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman: The advice contained in the following paragraph is from an experienced poultry raiser, who has made both money and reputation by following this branch of domestic industry. His suggestions, if followed, will enable those the streets at three cents a pound, some cultivators are fearing that they are over planting, and that there are too many His suggestions, if followed, will enable those the streets at three cents a pound, some cultivators are fearing that they are over planting, and that there are too many dispersions of the state comes good reports of the above groups.

who raise poultry to keep young and profitable fowls, instead of a great number of old and feeble fowl which are not worth the food they consume:

A pullet hatched early in the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in the summer begin to lay in the ensuing spring, and it is by saving a certain proportion, and provided the same and the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets from the spring a certain proportion, and provided the same and the spring the sale are not above half an average of the above crops. Potatoes are not above half an average yield; from Newfoundland to our Western borders the same story is told of rust and rot and poor qua ity. In some sections the grub that the distribution of the State comes good reports of the above crops.

Potatoes are not above half an average yield; from Newfoundland to our Western borders the same story is told of rust and rot and poor qua ity. In some sections the grub that the tubers badly. We have, through the inventive genius of J. L. True of Benton, Me., one of our enterprising young Maine to think of planting more.

The same provious of the State comes good reports of the above crops.

Potatoes are not above half an average yield; from Newfoundland to our Western borders the same story is told of rust and rot and poor qua ity. In some sections the grub abundance, the cider drinker and the vinegar maker both took the matter in its coolest in the cash and provided the above crops. the ensuing apring, and it is by saving a certain proportion of pullets from the early and
late broods, that you make sure of winter
eggs, a few early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous
flock of chickens in the warm months, when
rearing is least precarious. The hen continrearing is least precarious. The hen contin-

n such a backward condition In addition to the poor material with whi

row off the shackles of a less enlightened ag

for example, the attack upon, and demolition of

Mr. Clark Stanley of Porter, has raised a

Great opposition was encountered to the gen

put their minds in tangible shape. What has been the object of this mechanism; sed? Was it simply to remunerat originator; and how is he to be paid, if this is only object? What inducement would I red for the public to invest in his machin when completed, were it not that it saves labor, eases the product, and as actual experwages paid will be larger and the uber of working hours per day less.

For proof of this we have but to compare the wages and hours of labor of mill operatives, manufacturers and others, at the prese with the condition of a similar class in prestages are particularly noticeable, for with and this commands higher wages no matter This leads us to consider in what way thes

improvements can be most rapidly advanced. The necessity of giving all a thoroughly practical tion, having as a basis the natural sciences and their direct application to the ordinary walks of life, must be apparent to every one, for educa and if we have the former the latter must soo

lry goods dealers.

riskly round the cornices and skipped from

Progress of the Flames

of precisely similar construction, gave way,

certainty moving down the street.

The Wool Houses Caught.

vens, until every tower and steeple glowed

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1872. THE GREAT CALAMITY.

The other columns of this week's Plough man tell the fearful story of the conflagration of Saturday night, which laid the wealth and business portions of Boston in ashes. The demon of destruction in itself could not have done the work more thoroughly. The fire acquired an ungovernable headway at the art; the department, on account of the condition of the borses, was slow in reaching the scene of peril ; and the huge tinder-boxes, known as Mansard roofs, invited the flames on and on to the mad carnival of general des plation. Fortunes upon fortunes, the evince of a lifetime of labor, skill and patience ere licked up almost in an instant and took the form of smoke and ashes. Such wild havoe never before desolated a civilized city. That which overtook Chicago was of a differen character, in that it destroyed dwellings a well as stores and warehouses, and thus drove forth a whole population upon the houseless prairie. But this conflagration was one that eat out the very heart of the com mercial part of Boston. It originated more thence crossed over and began a demoniac race on either side of the street up to Washington, southerly to the water, and northwardly through Winthrop Square and thus across the compact business area to State

When the fire had once fairly nested itself in splendid Winthrop Square, that place of antile palaces only a short week ago, it stirred up a tempest of elemental wrath whose force could be compared to nothing but vol canic madness, surging, and seething, and ling, and roaring to warn puny men off from the perils of combatting its explosive power. It was a very cauldron of fire, glowing red, melting everything in its fervent heat, eating its ravenous way on all sides. There re massive fronts of solid granite, walls of brick laid with all the cunning skill of manew roofs of wood that towered to lefty height, floors of six and seven stories all laden with the richest products of native mills and foreign warehouses, and the ten thousand sser accompaniments of great mercantile crumbling in an undistinguishable mass, making fiery riots with their own ruins, defying approach, and malignantly gathering fresh energy to take up the march of destruccial wealth of the city. Had the blowing up side of Franklin street, the course of the conflagration might have been arrested in its determined northward march, and been driven back upon the waters of the harbor. long in clearing a track of devastation to that magnificent avenue of merchandise. Franklin street, whose superb granite front architecture speedily shared the common fate.

frightful; and while Franklin and Milk streets were melting before the fire into an undistinguishable waste, that splendid mart of the shoe and leather trade of New England, Pearl street, a spacious, open airy, avenue of busifatality. It passes comprehension, how such a street could possibly be eaten up by the forces of a raging conflagration : vet to-day it is not to be told by the stranger from the general mass of ruins, across which the names In aiming this blow at Pearl street, the largest trade interest of Boston, if not of New England, was staggered and reeled confounded. Franklin and Devonshire streets held the rich stocks of the New England mills and factories; Pearl street contained the tens of millions of products from the shoe manufacturing districts, and fabulous stores of leather from the distant parts of the conand then add to them Summer, Federal, High Purchase, Milk, Water, Congress and Kilby we have made a comprehensive statement of what contained the bulk of the commercial wealth of Boston. Nowhere on the continent their proud walls along the course of Frank lin, Devonshire and Pearl streets, Winthron Square and the lower half of Summer street And in a few brief hours they have vanished, though the same energy that created such evidences of commercial power remains to ering the calamity, the heaviest that ever be fell an American city with the exception of Chicago. They have gradually taken in the whole of the terrible situation. But there is no murmuring nor flinching, the former feelings of satisfaction with what had been ac complished, are now concentrated into a firm purpose and an invincible resolution. The burnt district will be rebuilt, and with such rapidity that the accomplishment will be gy. The natural advantages of Boston as a port of entry and export, together with its intimate and ever extending railway connection with the interior, are a solid guarantee of the speedy resuscitation of her crippled aster stronger and greater than before. New and young blood will be infused into her veins. The commercial conceptions will at once stretch to continental size, and her comparatively slow growth out of the swaddling clothes of an overprudent conservatism wi be pushed forward with the swift speed of actual revolution. This event has burned down the blind wall that in great part hid her face from her real future. None will desert the ground. All will remain to begin the battle anew. The power of co-operation will now be felt as it was never felt in Boston

with a committee of his council, visited on Friday the site of West Concord, proposed for a general camp ground for, all the State militia. This ground is that occupied by the First Brigade in 1870. It is about three miles from Concord, and is so far removed from any large town as to offer no temptation to lax discipline or disorder. It is elevated and level, and near an abundant water supply. In spite of its seclusion, it is easy the principal cities and militis.

before. The City, and if necessary the State, will put their strong shoulders to the task, and no time will be lost in restoring the city

to more than its former prosperity and great

ness. The common feeling is one of un-

eathedral pile on the easterly aide of Win-A LARGE PORTION OF THE CITY OF took first on the roof and speedily cut its Our city was visited on Saturday night by through from Hawley street, it soon caught whole contents, except some money in the on the opposite side, and the firemen were inner safe, destroyed. There were valuables in its extent and in the magnitude of its driven out into Devonshire street and up into in the safe deposited for safe keeping by destruction is paralleled by only one such destruction is paralleled by only one such fire was at its height. While it had progressed \$150,000. The safes of the Bank of North event, the burning of Chicago, last year.

As we write the day after the fire, the engines are still playing on the ruins. Acres of ground in the very heart and heaviest part of the business portion of the city are but blackened ruins, the result of one night's with less energy the buildings on the ruins. The Hole and Leathers, in the Mercantile building, and then Trinity Church, while also burning them. with less energy the buildings on the other destructive work of the flames.

The fire broke out at about seven o'clock

The fire broke out at about seven o The fire broke out at about seven o'clock that the long line of steamers in Washington immediate losses fall principally upon those

The fire ran from window to window with work was carried on until morning. Stacks organized a committee of relief for those in the are ran from window to window with frightful rapidity. In ten minutes flames were bursting from every opening in the roof, and ten minutes more volumes and able place was used for a temporary storage. ey was at once contributed. The committee waves of flames were rolling out from every window in the third story with such terrible

The fire shortly after midnight burst out was in session on Monday all day, and very on Washington street, and by three o'clock few applications were made for relief, showforce that the fate of the building was de-ided. There was not a spark in the air as eded. There was not a spark in the air as efforts of the firemen were bent towards savmallest bit of flame had appeared on any in the Marlborough Hotel, which several on the churches.

Only two churches were destroyed, Old smallest bit of flame had appeared on any other building. Nevertheless it was evident rush into the clothing establishment of on Purchase street, and St. Stephens, on Purchase street. even then that there was no hope of saving any buildings because the fire was up above any buildings because the fire was up above

iminished. The hot flame and the rarified tween those points. air made a breeze which warded off the best The Extent of the Fire in Other neighborhood of State street, until late Sun-Directions. irected streams. So it was that the fire ran

The fire ran down Milk street taking alne window to another entirely undisturbed most every block on both sides, destroying Hill district to Oliver street.

and the little flames began running along From Milk street the line of destruction from one window-sill to another. It went und the corner almost like a flash, but was goes through Devonshire to Witer street, The military were also called out on Suntayed a little when it reached the corner of damaging the new Post Office building, then he building on Otis street. Even then be- crossing Water street it burned over to Con- nies were on duty, guarding the streets and orelit had descended to the fourth story it gress street, destroying many buildings up property. was so hot that no one could pass along the to Lindall street, substantially every one on street with impunity. It soon gained head- that street, burning the rear part of the Post During the confusion and tumult of the way and reached Winthrop block, the mag- Office and the sub-treasury, so that the fire opportunity was given for innummerable ifficent granite structure owned by J. M. mails and all the papers were removed, then thefts of exposed property, and the disorderand the finest block of stores in the through to Kilby street, everything on both ly classes ran riot in plunder. All were ar-Here Haughton, Perkins, Wood & Co. sides of that street up to within two blocks had \$800,000 worth of goods, and Anderson, of State street being destroyed.

Heath & Co.'s magnificent stock of dress On Monday morning a spectator could goods, worth a million and a half, might see nothing but blackened runs, not a build-in, and the offenders discharged. A large been bought for old rags. The fire ran ing to speak of standing, within the limits amount of goods was plundered of which ound the eaves, descended to the next story, above named, covering an area of eighty there will never be any account. and within fifteen minutes was coming down acres, and embracing all the wholesale dry the broad stairway like a stream of molten goods, woolen houses, boot, shoe and leathava. Already the heat from the immense er houses, and the thousands of stores and pile was such that the firemen were erecting stocks therein.

ricades from behind which they did what On Summer street Hovey's establishment ing board was carried across Devonshire lose but little.

One of the most painful records of the High street, north side, 72; south side 49; treet, lodging in the window opposite An- Fatal and Other Accidents. derson. Heath & Co.'s, and the block was soon in flames. Meanwhile on Summer calamity is the death of firemen and citizens Arch street, 6; Bussey place, 4; Congress street the fire was slowly but with terrible who were killed by the falling walls and street, east side, 50; west side, 46; Milk others who were badly injured by the same.
At the time that Walker & Co.'s store

Kingston street, 10; Matthews, Channing, The Wool Houses Caught.

At the time that Walker & Co.'s store on Federal street was in flame's, several fireon Federal street was in flame's, several firemen were known to be in the building when the property of the policy of the polic se of Kneeland, Harding & Rich- men were known to be in the building when clothing house of Kneeland, Harding & Richardson afforded a passage, and the fire swept through it, coming out at the rear end which fronts on Federal street, and communicating with the weal houses alongs de. Here it At No. 168 Washington street a floor gave with the wool houses alongside. Here it way, carrying with it two unknown men fairly revelled in destruction, and raised a breeze which swept a cloud of dust, dirt and whose residences even are unknown.

coals up the street, in which no human being could live. There was no time lost here; the only thing was to flee f.r one's life, and that posed to belong in Waltham were carried only thing was to flee f.r one's life, and that was done quickly.

From eleven o'clock until midnight the fire made terrible headway. The efforts of the fire made terrible headway. The efforts of the fire made terrible headway are leftered by the fire made terrible headway. The efforts of the fire made terrible headway. The efforts of the succor. the firemen seemed to be baffled and fruit-

ing away the most superb warehouses and Turnbull, a member of Washington Hose and surplus by fire, and will pay only divithe stanchest business blocks in the city.

Arch street, Otis street, and Summer street from Paulo Company No. 3 of Charlestown, received an injury to his spine and head from the buttend from Hawley street to Church Green were one great mass of flame. The fire did not move so fast down Kingston street. A huge force of steamers was put to work in Avon place, Bedford street and the streets farther east, and thus opposed a great task of the hose, which hit him, knocking him down and also causing a compound fracture of two of his ribs. After being attended by Dr. ciley at the Second Station he was conveyed to his home in Charlestown.

Three frames was billed by Chicago and head from the buttend of the hose, which hit him, knocking him down and also causing a compound fracture of two of his ribs. After being attended by Dr. ciley at the Second Station he was conveyed to his home in Charlestown.

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Three frames was billed by Chicago and the streets farther the compound fracture of two of his ribs. After being attended by Dr. ciley at the Second Station he was conveyed to his home in Charlestown.

cast, and thus opposed, a great check was applied to the southerly course of the conflagration, although it was hours afterwards be-

f roofing now ablaze illuminated up the ceed to their homes.

caldron of fire was carried out upon the waters of the bay, covering all the intermediate fail. It is impossible to give any details of about four o'clock Monday morning. erty between Otis street and the Hart. the individual losses. The fire to the busird and Erie wharves. The great pillars of ness community is one of the most severe ford and Erie wharves. The great pillars of flame which loomed far above the burning buildings admonished the inhabitants of that large and thickly settled section known that large and thickly settled the South Cove that their household goods number of families left houseless, the finest where travel was possible, the streets were were in danger, and a general movement of warehouses and stores of the city and the perfectly blocked up with teams transporting were in danger, and a general movement of furniture and all portable property into the entire space occupied by the wholesale dry goods dealers, wool merchants, boot and streets and southward began. Gathering vehemence as they progressed, shoe and hide and leather dealers and the flames now began to run down High clothing houses were entirely destroyed. the streets were left in total darkness, adding reet, having enveloped the splendid block. Not a wool house is standing in the city. to the danger from thieves and roughs. The granite stores on the sight of Daniel The whole of Pearl and High streets, which city was placed under martial law, and miliof granite stores on the sight of Daniel Webster's late residence. At the same time the Hartford and Eric Railroad buildings caught fire from the sparks which descended caught fire from the sparks w apon them, and being of wood they were exception, is burned, and but three or four candles. The city was in the same condieedily aflame. Then all the buildings on dry goods commission houses are left stand-Federal street from High street to Broad street were burning, and as the great torrent land together with the large stocks of imof flame swept out from the doomed terri- ported and domestic fabrics that were burned tory, and cast a shining radiance over the cannot be estimated at less than \$80,000,water, a dull, angry roar was heard to issue 000. All the domestic wool in the city has

tory, and cast a shining radiance over the water, a dull, angry roar was heard to issue from them, which fairly struck terror to stout hearts.

About midnight the flames, which continued to gather energy as they rushed on, had enveloped the buildings on both sides of High street, down to the corner of Congress street. The astounding rapidity with which the new brick and granite blocks in that vicinity were gutted by the fire convinced all who saw them that Pearl street as well as Congress streets were doomed to guick described by the fire convinced all who saw them that Pearl street as well as Congress streets were doomed to guick described by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic fleece and pulled destroyed by the fire cannot fall short of 8, one of foreign and domestic, fleece and pulled destroyed by Congress streets were doomed to quick destruction. The fire seemed to attack these structures with equal readiness at every point, and whether the horrid touch of fire was first in front, or in the rear, or on the roof, they appeared to fade away before it.

At one o'clock, it became exident to those on the roof or it.

At one o'clock, it became evident to those who were on this side of the fire that a solid mass of flame a quarter of a mile in width mass of flame a quarter of a mile in width mass of states and the stock on hand goods were saved and the stock on hand mass of flame a quarter of a mile in width was moving up towards State street, and parallel with it. What the result was to be no one could tell, and it was plain to see that the last stand against the northward course of the flames must be made along State street. There, if ever, could their progress be stayed, although it might be hours before midnight the tongues of fire from the burning buildings on Arch street had leaped across Hawley street and attacked the handsome semicircular block of dry goods warehouses on Franklin street in the rear centre. The fire cut its way through this block with wonderful celerity. From that time the destruction of the remainder of the block to the truction of the remainder of the block to the truction, and then the beautiful direction.

In the fire cut its way through this block with wonderful celerity. From that time the destruction of the remainder of the block to the truction of the remainder of the block to the truction, and then the beautiful direction.

In the fire cut its way through this block with wonderful celerity. From that time the destruction of the remainder of the block to the truction of the remainder of the block to the truction of the remainder of the block to the truction of the remainder of the block to the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally for offices and contained nothing very valuable, and the structures were used principally the stocks of merchantises are being dependence on the valuable, and the structures were used principally the stocks of merchantises are lower, some of the destructures are lowers and conta

The Banks Touched. way down to the basement. From the point on Summer street was the greatest sufferer. on Franklin street above, where it had cut Its safe fell over and was broken, and the Washington St. From one to two o'clock the other parties, which were a total loss, over

Saturday evening in a large granite building at the corner of Summer and Kingston
streets, on the south side of Summer. The
alarm was at once given, but the fire, which slarm was at once given, but the fire, which and Winter street were doomed.

and Winter street were doomed.

By midnight thousands of people were It is estimated also, that twenty thousand elevator with terrible rapidity, so that the flames were first discovered issuing from the roof. The building was occupied by Mesars. Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, and other firms, burning and threatened buildings, and the any. The city council met on Sunday and

any buildings because the fire was up above the reach of the firemen. No stream of any magnitude can be carried above the fifth story by an ordinary engine, except under the most favorable circumstances. Every hydrant in the vicinity had been called into active service, and the pressure correspondingly diminished. The hat flows and the residual to the property of the flow of Washington street between those points.

Add from Abroad.

During the progress of the fire, many towns far and near sent in steam engines, which did effective service. Engines came from Portsmouth, Salem, Worcester, and ten came from New York, arriving in a special train early Sunday marging. The fire was not under complete control in the

Buildings Blown up.

The mayor and aldermen met at midnight one window to another entirely undisturbed every block on both sides of Pearl street, in and regardless of the streams which all but a southerly direction went as far as some Saturday night, and placed the whole charge hundred or two feet on Lincoln and South of the fire in the hands of a special commitstreets, from the foot of Summer street, all tee of energetic citizens, with power to do ore was completely enveloped in flames, the along Broad street, destroying all the wharf ted window casings of the opposite store property on the water side, where on Mon-Summer street, Nos. 66, 68, 70 and 72, day immense piles of thousands of tons of gunpowder to blow up buildings to stay the coal were burning, then all over the Fort further progress of the fire, and all night long frequent explosions were heard, adding ive service.

rested that could be, until the station houses were filled, and after that the property was taken away from those who were brought

Number of Firms Burned Out The following is the number of firm

Summer street, south side, 45; north side, ittle they could to diminish the flames, but was preserved, and most of their goods rethey were soon driven out of their forts. A moved to a place of safety, so that they will

70; Washington street, 40; Federal street, they were soon driven out of their forts. A moved to a place of safety, so that they will 70 . Washington street 40 . Federal street side. 18: Otis street, west side. 19: Franklin street, south side, 34; north side, 6 Purchase street, 6; Federal street, east side, 44 : South street, 1 ; Chauncey street, 8 ;

The greatest anxiety was felt on Monday

less. On every hand the flames were sweep
About eleven o'clock Saturday night Mark or three excepted, have lost all their capital

The Fire Breaks out Again. About twelve o'clock Sunday night the fore the firemen felt sure that at last they had won a foothold against the flames. The huge mass of flame which rose from the acres ing medical attendance were enabled to pro- where the pipes were not cut off, and all the remaining buildings on that side, except Hovey's, were burned, including the one on with a lurid and unearthly beauty. A vast The losses to merchants generally of course the corner, Shreve, Crump & Low's jewelry cloud of cinders that rose from the great were immense, and it is probable that all store, and the next two, Palmer & Jacobs,

Business throughout the city was entirely

At night there was no gas in the city, and

The region covered by the fire was entirely

If you will test this standard article you will be

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT TO READ.

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

In reading let no time be lost, Reading what no one good will do; Read what will benefit you most, Avoid the false—read what is true,

tisfied with the result.

The gas was let on Wednesday. The Loss,-Actual and Comparative

and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they will be able to recover, will READ AND RUN.

and accounts receivable, together with what insurance they will be able to recover, will save them. That there will be failures in several of the leading lines of business is probable; but in the case of many firms we believe it will be found that after a suspension of payments until they can ascertain how much of their insurance can be realized, they will resume payments and go on as before. In the magnitude of its destructiveness the Boston configuration of 1872 is second in rank among all the fires which have occurred in the United States, that of Chicago of course standing at the head of the list. By the last named most terrible configuration with redeeming lustre. The merchants and business are who were burned out have taken new offices and stores just as fast as they could find them.

the list. By the last named most terrible event some seventeen thousand buildings, covering an area of 2124 acres, were consumed; but the difference in the comparative value of the buildings and goods destroyed there and here may be inferred from the fact that the total actual loss by the Chicago fire was \$196,000,000, —the amount assigned to buildings being \$53,000,000, and to merchandise and personal effects \$143,000,000. The destruction by our fire, covering less than a thirtieth of the space, was therefore in value very nearly one-half that of the great Chicago calamity. The loss by the great fire of 1835 in New York was variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000, on Monday night, as fast as they could find them.

—During Monday night, Boston was illuminated only by the light of the moon. The theatre and all places of public resort were closed. The city sat in darkness.

—The sympathy for our merchants in their heavy losses is equalled only by that manifested towards the thousands of working women who them.

New rejected.

New rejected.

New witte.

For the first time within the history of this generation, Boston was under strict martial law generation, Boston was under strict martial law generation, Boston was under strict martial law provides. and on the fourth of July, 1866, covered pass. -The sudden importation of colonies of

The sudden importation of colors from thieves, burglars, plunderers and roughs from distant cities, made the most rigid rule a neces Nos 10 to 12. 9 [20. 10] aity for the public protection immediately after Nos 15 to 17. 11 [20. 11] Nos 15 to 17. 11 [20. 11] Nos 15 to 17. 11 [20. 11] Under Martini Law. - It was aity for the public protection immediately after med prudent by the City Government to the fire. place the city under rigid martial law on Monday night, in order to repress by a formidable show of determination all symptoms of disturbance and plundering which were of disturbance and plundering which were to disturb the collection of the city to the city beginning to collect themselves into an angry head. The prompt measure had the designed effect. No persons were allowed to travel

eaus of relief, to furnish them with tempo-

the streets who could not show authentic morning, that several thieves and plunderers had passes which permitted them to be out. The city was without gas, and that made the situation all the more critical. The organized - Fancuil Hall has been converted into a Post low Mide gangs of thieves that had come on in hot Office, and is likely to be used for that purpose haste from New York, overrunning an entire train of twenty-seven passenger cars, found during the winter.

— The new Post Office was badly flaked on its

stration on their part would have met with - The conduct of the people who were out in summary treatment at the end of a musket the streets during the whole of Saturday night last, was beyond the power of praise. There was haste, no excitement, no rudeness, and but one feeling of mutual sadness and sympathy sees sustained by the business men of bearing of its population on that terrible night Boston come those to which the working -It is proposed that the City shall issue fir onds to the amount necessary for rebuilding the girls and women are subjected, more cruel burnt district, taking as security for its loan a ecause occurring at this particular season. mortgage on each individual's real estate thus En There are some fifteen thousand such, sud-built upon. denly thrown out of employment. Their -The Post Building was the structure tha

aturday's pay is the last they are likely to stayed the fire on the northeast, and the new eive in many months, and in the interim Post Office gave it the benefit of its decisive aid. their condition cannot but be pitiful. Bu- - It is safe to say that, taking sound and unsound insurance companies together, fully fifty rary occupations, are opening in one direction per cent of the losses will be paid.

vault safe of the Freeman's Bank, which was Michigan Pine : A TERRIBLE INCIDENT .- While the fire tents wholly consumed. - Some of the insurance companies advertise

ected with the establ shment, were struck clared. ected with the establishment, were struck clared.

The one great obstruction to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts will be the presentation to rebuilding the structs of the pure districts of the pur

ponded by dashing into the doomed build- possible. sponded by dashing into the doomed building, the front wall of which was even then tottering, and making frantic efforts to rettering, and making frantic efforts to re-- The magnitude of the fire has thrown into

tartled by a cry that the massive front wall of the murderer of Abijah Ellis, at the South was going over. There was a desperate rush End. and it was seen that two of the firemen had shared the fate of those whom they had so

grave fears that the firemen are Assistant-Foreman William Ferry and Daniel Cochran of hook and ladder No. 4, who have not been seen or heard of since. The only ground for raging of the fire, that scores of them had to be

tainly known to have been of the rescuing ty. But be this as it may, there is no sonable doubt that four mangled bodies be a beneath the ruins.

— The Alley-Ellis murder is a copy of that of the Webster-Parkman affair.

— Postmaster Burt has shown himself in all and Western at 36237c per doz for Eastern, and Northern, fresh lots. Limed eggs are selling at 28-332 and Western at 36237c.

hemselves fabulous prices during Saturday night last. - The fire will surely sweep away a whole row

n great variety, at H. P. CALDWELL'S, No. 219 remont St., between Edot and Boylston Sts. novi-19 Square.

for heauty, durability and economy is superior to any or paint. See eard in this paper. au31-tf exchange. EFE. D. SPEAR, M. D., The Old Indian So much Colebrated for His Remarkable Cures.

Dyrica, 718 Washington Synast, Borton. Dr. SPEAI
can be consulted upon ALL Dissecs.

Domestic Markets WHOLESALE PRICES. DOSTON PLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET

BARLEY

generation, Boston was under strict martial law on Monday night, cavairy and infantry permitting on Monday night, cavairy and monday night. SUGAR MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

COTTON MARKET. Market very quiet, with light demand. HIDES AND SKINS.

train of twenty-seven passenger cars, found their occupation suddenly gone. They came into the wrong climate. The least demonstrate when the wrong climate into the wrong climate demonstrate when the wrong climate demonstrate wrong climate. The least demonstrate when the wrong climate demonstrate wrong climate demonstrate when the wrong climate demonstrate wrong climate demonstrate when the wrong cl LEATHER MARKET.

- Some of the insurance companies acres of no as raging in the store of Weeks & Potter, that policies outstanding against them are of no as the store of the insurance companies acres of no as a second of the insurance companies acres of the insurance companies acr Sunday morning, two men, whose names are not known, but who were thought to be constanding against them are of no \$2.931.

**EASTRN.—Pine Clear, Nos. 1 and 2, \$65: No. 3, \$50 not \$2.0020: No. 5, \$2.0020: Common Pine Shipping the dividend which had been already declarated by the dividend which had been already declarated to the constant of the const

ruins and carrying them away.

The daily papers teem with the cards of Shavel Pine, 628; Saved, 25026. Shavel Cedar, 4265 saving that if his legs were extracted he business men who have started anew in different Carbonass—Spruce, extra, 4250; Saved, 25026. Strin, 18 in. Shavel Pine, 7427; Carbonass—Spruce, extra, dressed 4 it., 250:637. uld get out easily. Several firemen re- quarters as near to the former place of trade as clear, 25a27;

se the poor fellow. Suddenly they were a gloomier shadow the details of the discovery

- Directly after the fire, there were not sixty Beaver, i piece... nen are not known positively, but there are -It was proposed in case of catching any of grave fears that the firemen are Assistant- the New York roughs at their work about the

of hook and laduer No. 1, who have seen or heard of since. The only ground for raging of the fire, that scores of them had to be hope for them is the fact that they are not released after the stolen property had been taken the fact that they are not released after the stolen property had been taken the fact that they are not released after the stolen property had been taken the property had rtainly known to have been of the rescuing from them.

moval at a moment's notice, and for hours the force at the office were waiting for the warning fames to break out nearer as the signal for evacuation. The square in front of the Ploughman building was filled with teams of every kind removing merchandise from every place, and the same may be said of almost every district within the line of the terrible march of the Conflagration.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—At the request of the City Government, of the Board of Trade and many of our prominent citizens, the Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature to me at next Tuesday to take such action as may be deemed advisable in view of the great calamity to the Capital. It is proposed that the city shall be clothed with authority to issue Bonds to raise money to advance the real estate owners to rebuild, taking a mortgage on the property. Also that the city have power to take the whole of the burned districts for the purpose of laying out the streets over it new, more symmetrically and conveniently than before. Other matters suggested by the emergency will also come up for action.

Daring, if not reckless persons were seen the should among the time, at the risk of life and limb.

The sign the week clambering about among the time, is, at the risk of life and limb.

The sign the risk of life and limb.

The sign the risk of life and limb.

The sign the risk of life and limb.

The sigh to such a plentiful military force in the streets supplies prompt encouragement to the terrible match of wonders in restoring time, and life at plantand and prices although the suffering benefits for the relief of the sufferers.

Requests were made by some parties for permission to erect temporary one story buildings on the Common, for carrying on their business.

Doubtless the removal of the debris of the city shall be clothed with authority to issue Bonds to raise money to advance the real estate owners to rebuild, taking a mortgage on the property.

Also that the city have power to take the whole of the burnet districts

o Fish when served at the table by the use of he famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.

- Some of our city insurance companies may pay dollar for dollar on their risks, while others went-five. and will pay fifty per cent., others twenty-five, and

some will have to wind up their affairs.

Approved safe makers will have all they sales of Kentucky needs of rebuilding Boston. Nine hundred and thirty firms and business men were burned out by the fire.

 Express and all sorts of wagons earned for TF WHITNEY'S NEATS FOOT HARNESS SOAP ares nothing to be desired but the money to purchase with. It surpasses anything of the kind ever introduced. nor16-lt

of insurance companies, here and in New York, and the rates of insurance are already put up

— Not a hundred and twenty-five dwellings of all grades were destroyed by the fire.

— The remainder of the square in the rear of the Post Office having been cleared by fire, it is in contemplation to urge the Government to considerable of that represents the considerable of the representation of the construction of

See notice of valuable farm in Iowa for

FLOUR.

BUILDING MATERIALS. LIME. rary occupations, are opening in one direction and another, but they can scarcely fill the pressing requisition of the time. Not many of these working girls have managed to save tall loss becomes reduced to somewhere in the

them back to their distant friends, if any, they have to go to; and hence the demand for relief will be a strong one. We appre
The stock market of Boston has shown but a dull state of things for a few days.

—It was a failure in New York to attempt to or relief will be a strong one. We appreneed that a portion of the relief fund contrituted from abroad will be appropriated to

The safes of all the banks that were burned
to be sound, with the exception of the Wasters Lubers. — Michigan Pine, Nos. 1 and 2 \$60 No.3, \$50; No. 4, \$87628. Black Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2, \$90255; Culls, \$50. Ash, Nos. 1 and 2, \$40248; 36 quality do \$30235. Whitewood, Nos. 1 and 2, \$38248

fown in their efforts to save stock, by the fall of a portion of the side wall. One was burnt district will be the near approach of winter. But the season will be devoted to clearing up the totally buried, but the other was caught totally buried, but the other was caught to the control of the side wall. One was burnt district will be the near approach of winter. But the season will be devoted to clearing up the ruins and carrying them away.

lie beneath the ruins.

The Whole City in Danger.—During the latter part of Saturday night and Sunday forenoon, every business man in the city felt that his own place, however distant from the raging flame, might be swallowed up in its course. The fire threatened to make a clean sweep across Washington street through to Tremont street, thence in a fearful raging march through to the North End. State street was not considered out of Trade keeps an open register.

— Postmaster Burt has shown himself in all respects equal to the situation. Fancial that shows himself in all respects equal to the situation. Fancial Hall answers temporarily for a Post Office.

— Newspaper men were very prompt and genrous with their offers of assistance to their bords with their offers of assistance to their brethen who suffered from the great calamity.

— The people who were burned out of their brethen do assistance to their bords of the provided with shelter and assistance for a time by the city authorities.

— The Board of Trade keeps an open register.

— The Board of Trade keeps an open register.

— The Board of Trade keeps an open register.

Washington street through to Tremont street, thence in a fearful raging march through to the North End. State street was not considered out of danger until far into Sunday, and every one made preparations for removing everything of value that was possible to be moved, to some safe place out of the reach of the destructive element. All around the Ploughman office which is three or four hundred feet distant from State street, this hasty work was going on. If the fire had crossed State street we should have had no chance of escape. Our books, files, papers, type, and everything movable were prepared for removal at a moment's notice, and for hours the force at the office were waiting for the warning flames to break out nearer as the signal for evenation. The square in front of the Ploughman of the State Street, at the risk of life and limb.

a time by the city authorities.

— The Board of Trade keeps so open register of the names of merchants who have been driven from their places of business.

— The mayors of the other cities of the country have extended, on behalf of their citizens, the warmest expressions of sympathy for the smitten people of Boston.

— Had the fire crossed State street, there is no doubt that it would have swept through the whole area of North and South Market streets, and the Ploughman Office must have shared the common fate.

— Daring, if not reckless persons were seen from their places of business.

— The mayors of the other citizens, be warmest expressions of sympathy for the smitten people of Boston.

— Had the fire crossed State street, there is no doubt that it would have swept through the whole area of North and South Market streets, and the Ploughman Office must have shared the common fate.

— Daring, if not reckless persons were seen from their places of business.

— The Board of Trade keeps so open register for the names of the country states of the coun

The receipts of the week have been 17 hhds 171 bo. The exports for the same time have been 1 hhds an

Read carefully the current news,

The useful "advertisements" read,
But all more worthises no human need.

Read sure the 'rhomes' "of Gronus Fenno's,
Which satisfies no human need.

Read sure the 'rhomes' "of Gronus Fenno's,
Which tell where Boys should buy their "Cuotars,"
Comer of Beach and Washington Street.

Corner of Beach and Washington Street.

CARPETS.—The Labest and the Greatest Sensation.—
200 rolls India Brussels for 50 cents per yard—the stock of a failed manufacturer. These carpets are made of fine wool, yerry durable, and are exact copies of read solid Brussels—at Crowell's Carpet Hall, new marble building, 387

Eashingtons These Street.

Not a building, 387

Eashingtons These carpets are made of fine wool, yerry durable, and are exact copies of read solid Brussels—at Crowell's Carpet Hall, new marble building, 387

Eashingtons These carpets are made of fine success of the current of the current of the continuation of the continued very sative, and fifty per cent.

—Sixty acres, or what would make a very from the breaking up of the week by the election, so the sale gas last week. As it is, the aggregate is heavy, a there is error prospect of the continuance of the improvement o

Itlarine Items. PISHERMEN. erly 25th, schrs Magnolia, Wilson, , 800 qtis fish; 30th, A N Clark, 00; 31st, J L Foston, Babine, Bank

Droves of Cattle and Sheep

BEEF CATTLE.

uch different. Western cattle cost higher at

veral of the best lots of cattle were taken at a

mmission. There were but a few lots sold at

nd time and did not get in until late on Tues-

s been brought from that State before in any

84c # tb. A part of the western cattle were be-

day. From Maine there were more cattle than

one week this season, nearly all working oxen

ern cattle was very fair, a part of the north-

Albany and prices upon all grades were one

be trade for beef cattle has been very fair

Ar at Halifax 31st, schr A M Howe, Erost, rom Western Bank for Gloucester. MINIATURE ALMANAC For the week commencing Nov. 17, 187

Cattle Itlankets.

FOR THE WEEE ENDING THURSDAY, Nov. 14 Reported expressly for the Ploughman Cattle. Sheep. Store Pigs. Fat Hogs. Von week3612 11397 100 17400 30 Week2758 10066 (0 16400 30 CHICAGO MARKET

tle—There were but a few points lewing the market for the week

Reported expressly for the Ploughman arter of a cent higher than those of last week. BOSTON KITCHEN MARKET. For the week ending Nov. 14 1872.

RETAIL PRICES. INSIDE QUINCY MARKET. Beef. &c. Pork, Lard, &c. Corrected by Flint & Rich

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 \$ 51. in Steak, P fb. 33 @35 this season of the year usually, there but a few Beef Liver.

Texas brought in, most of them being killed and packed at the west. The trade for north-smoked Beef.... A N. Mource sold 20 to Taylor, average weight 1639 lbs at 12 c 4 b live weight; 6 to Tub, new prime. 35 @ 40 Tub, new prime. 3

Poultry, Game, &c. Cerrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 # 35. D. G. Stevens sold 10 to Richardson average tive weight; 15 to Taylor average weight 1450 at Set #1 blive weight.

Hathaway & Swift sold 17 to Wild average weight 1834 lbs at 8½ of #7 blive weight.

Wales & Heath sold 76 to Sanders & Co., at commission; 16 to Sanders & Co., at cage reight 1351 lbs at 7½ of #7 blive weight; 2 to Taylor average weight 1490 at 7½ live weight; to Taylor average weight 1625 lbs at 8c live light. Fitch & McMurtry sold 12 to Jordan average cight 1333 bb at 7 c 4f' lb live weight; 20 to look 1338 bb at 7 c 4f' lb live weight; 20 to look 1338 bb at 7 c 4f' lb live weight; 20 to look 7 csh, bb @ 8

ght.

Sitch & McMurtry sold 12 to Jordan average ight 1338 ibs at 7c 4f* ib live weight; 20 to Indecson average weight 1337 ibs; 20 to Chamralian average weight 1239 ibs; 20 to Jacks 10 d, fresh, ib. (20 is permanent) for the weight; 1280 ibs; 20 to Jacks 10 ibs; 20 to Jacks 20 ibs; 20

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BUTTER

Eggs.

Hub. 2 00@ 2 50 Eggs, fresh... Eggs, limed.

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son. 51 & 52 A Barley, P bush. 1 25@1 50 Hungarian Buckwhest, Pbush 25@1 50 Clover, White

eight.

Scollans & McFlynn sold l6 to Learnaed, avereweight 1280 fbs, at 7½c 4f' fb, live weight, 121

Jackson, at 7½c 4f' fb live weight; 20 to Sawra average weight 1214 bs at 8c 4f' fb live weight 1214 bs at 8c 4f' fb live weight 1244 considers average weight 1244 bt.

WORKING OXEN.

Libby and Thompson sold one pair gth 6 t 8 for \$155; 1 pr gth 6 t 6 in, \$155; 1 pr gth 6 t 1, \$155.

Libby and Thompson sold one pair gth 6 t 8 for \$155; 1 pr gth 6 t 1, \$155.

Libby and Thompson sold one pair gth 6 t 8 for \$155; 1 pr gth 6 t 1, \$155. n, \$135. J D Hosmer sold 1 pr gth 7 ft 2 in \$185; 1 pr h 7 ft, \$210; 1 pr gth 6 ft 4 in, \$140; 1 pr gth ft 4 in, \$135; 1 pr gth 6 ft 8 in, \$185; 1 pr gth b 10 in, \$175; 1 pr gth 7 ft 4 in, \$215. Grapes, Maiaga 87 @ 50 Lemons, 40 doz 37 @ 50 Dranges, Ha-vana, 40 doz 50 @ 75 Oranges, Mes-

Peaches, Brean 30 @ 40 Cantelope.
Peaches, crate. 5 @ 10 Squashes, Mr row, \$1 lb.
Pears, cooking, \$7 peck..... 75 @ Squashes, Ill bard, \$1 lb.
Rasphert's, both @ 1 lb. pply in market was not so large as has been in r several weeks past. rarlings \$10 to \$15, 2 yr olds, \$18 to \$28, as old \$28 to \$15 \$\$\$ head; many of the store that are in a fair condition are bought up angelter.

Extra \$55 (@ \$90; ordinary \$25 to \$50; store cows \$16 to \$50 \$#/ head; many of the milch cows and stores are bought up to slaughter. Most of the cows offered for sale are of a Corrected by E. Holden & Corrected by Flint & Rich Son, Nos. 40 & 51. Beef, Mess, \$7 bb! cash ...16 00 @18 00 SHEEP AND LAMBS.

From the west there was a light supply of sheep and lambs this week, all owned by butchers or taken at a commission from the cars, western sheep cost delivered from 6 to 7 ets \$\frac{1}{2}\$ head. Western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs generally better than those from the north and command from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs generally better than those from the cars, we sterily \$\frac{1}{2}\$ (western lambs sheep average weight \$80\$ hes at 6\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs average weight 70 lbs at 6\frac{1}{2}\$ (color \$\frac{1}{2}\$) (western lambs) (w Store Pigs—Wholesalc, 63cts; Retail 7 to 8cts

| b | b; Fat Hogs, 54@ 54 cts # b.

| We do not look for heavy receipts of live poulty, the next two weeks. This week only about Chamberries. We do not look for heavy receipts of live poul-iry, the next two weeks. This week only about one-half ton of turkeys and chickens. Prices the same as one week ago. We do not predict an ad-rance. Choice lot of chickens, 16 c; fair, 16c; predictivary 15 dec poor 15 dec.

 Ψ bush
 3 60@ 3 75
 Control Cranberries

 Country, bbl. 7 00 @10 00
 Commons
 15 @

 Compty bbl. 10 00 @12 00
 Leunons, box 4 00 @5 00
 Commons
 Commons

 Orsnages, hun
 @ 5 00
 Commons
 Commons
 Commons
 Commons

 Messins, box
 @ ...
 Pactory 2d do
 13 @
 Parmers ex
 14 @
 Parmers ex
 15 @
 Parmers ex
 Potatoes,

Berva-The comparatively light offering, coupled with
a fair demand from wholesale slaughterers, enabled holdcers to advance prices jc, 8jan for little Cherokee cattle,
and lighalfs for poor to prime native steers.
Skeep and Lambs—The demand was fair and the matter sheets. Poor to prime were sold at 6ja8je 27
b, and poorest to best sheep at 4ja7c 27 fb.
Skeine—Hogs in fair demand and firmer; live 5ja5 jc
dressed 6ja7je; 7ja8o for pigs.

Berf Cattle-Market dull and prices lower; about 3000 hand sold at \$5 0027 G2 per 100 lbs for common to extra. Cows and cairers were dull; sales at \$252245 per head. Sincey were steady; asles of fair to choice at 5605e. Stock sheep \$2.00 to \$50 per head. Lambs '(360 et '10. Hogs were steady; receipts 9000 head; sales of cornfied at \$7.00 cm for 30 closes. BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

ANOTHER HORRID MUI errible crime committed in reek engrossed public att cumstances of peculiar atr afternoon a laborer em idge Gas Company or les River in Old Cambridg I floating in the water, an On bringing it in, it the body of a man wit he head partially severe pon the head showing th blunt weapon. The w the harrel were struck in the legs which were ret barrel. Both barrels

ded to search for every clew In the packing of one of the found a piece of brown wr marked Peter Schouller, 1049 treet, and in the pocket were liard table manufactur

committed for the MARRIAGES

TILE MARKET.

CHEN MARKET. mg Nov. 14 1872. CY MARKET.

Pork, Lard, &c.

.. @ 2

MARKET.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. mmitted in Boston early

ANOTHER HORRID MURDER.

week engrossed public attention for sev-

succession, as it was attended

death by violent blows inflicted

TERRIBLE MINING ACCIDENT-TWENTY-ONE PERSONS KILLED. Brussels, Nov. 6 .- In a mine at Maurbus

ays in succession, as it was attended reunstances of peculiar atrocity. Wedafternoon a laborer employed by the afternoon a laborer employed by the lidge Gas Company on the bank of all were killed. River in Old Cambridge, observed a TERRIBLE HURBICANE-A TOWN DESTROYED. oating in the water, and went out to On bringing it in, it was found to the body of a man without the legs of the body of a man without the legs destroyed and their transfer of the buildings in the town were destroyed and their transfer of the buildings in the town were estroyed and thirty-two persons killed by the alling walls. And thousands of families are head partially severed, and having head showing that the person | h EVACUATION OF RHEIMS.

as being brought in was found Procureur-General has decl

THE PRUSSIAN REPORM BILL. al the attention of the authorities was a called to it. The body was that of a parently about fifty years of age, well maintaining the bases of the Country Reform Bill, will ask the Lower House to agree to partial modifications. In the meantime measures I, and with no money in the pockets, that modifications. In the meantime measures will be taken to insure the adoption of the bill in the Upper House. systery, and nothing was found to THE ENGLISH PRESS ON GENERAL GRANT'S RE

identify the body. Enough appeared however to show that a foul murder had been committed, but where no one could tell, and the body disposed of in this manner to conceel the deed. The detectives at once proceeded to search for every clew which could afford a means to trace the murder to its perviously. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to the administration. A subject of complimentary notice is the orderly manner in which the elections were conducted under exciting circumstances. Meet surprise is expressed at the completeness of the republican victory and the heavy majorities given for Grant. ELECTION.

petrator.

In the packing of one of the barrels was found a piece of brown wrapping paper found a piece of brown wrapping paper marked Peter Schouller, 1049 Washington was a general illumination. The theatry SUMMARY.

of room, and the shavings found in bankers, has failed on account of the nonharrel were such as would be made in an ablishment of the kind. No person howers was known to be missing from that vilia, and the theory of the murder was still its infancy. For two days the affair was apped in mystery, but investigation has ne brought out a chain of facts which have bubly discovered the murderer. It was soon found that a teamster named and Mey was in the habit of doing jobs e.M. Schouller and had a stand in the vilia of Dover street. Alley had recently the shavings from Schouller's establishing to use for bedding at his stable which to use for bedding at his stable which on Hanneman street in Roxbury. Susfor bedding at his stable which meman street in Roxbury. Susand the public attention dipossible means of detecting form in the constitution of the Upper form in the constitution of the Upper House. Senator Summer will sail for New

TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER .- On Thursday sed was a evening, 7th inst., as the construction train on the ned Ellis, a kind Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad calling at his residence on was nearing Hampton Crossing, about two miles ned that Mr. from here, a fearful accident occurred. The train and recog- board about 35 laborers, most of whom were in a se of the missing man-property in houses crossing the caboose struck a large boulder which was found that he had fallen upon the track. The engine being at see the trouble and pushed the caboose over the or a deed, on which Alley embankment and it fell 190 feet into the creek at lars a month. The payis, and Mr. Ellis had been ly, James Hughes, John Hughes, James Ganat, e was going to Alley on John and Thomas Phillin were instantly killed. lect the money. Sixteen others were severely injured, four of le and subsequently whom will probably die.

ednesday morning a arrels covered with a rapidly driving along Park, once said at a public meeting in London Wednesday morning the late eminent judge, Sir Allen References—Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Hon. William B References—Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Hon. William B nov2-621 er a wag on driven by Alley from the direction of Bea-and the source from whence they flow. barrels. These facts speak of our civilization, our arts, our freethe time, but subsected importance.

I dom, our laws, and forget entirely how a large portion is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's histostigations by visiting the ry and what would his laws have been ry and what would his laws have been recommended. reporters also visited what his civilization? Christianity is mixed at traces of fresh up with our very being and our daily life: sted at his house about which does not wear a different aspect bead heard of the statements cause the light of Christian love is on it; neet him with the crime, not a law which does not owe its truth and do connect him with the crime, not a law which does not owe its truth and eid no surprise at the errand of gentleness to Christianity; not a custom He admitted the fact of his which cannot be traced, in all its holy, healthwith Ellis, and said that he was ful parts, to the Gospel."

m Tuesday noon about the money at did not see him and had not Never Conferred—Give a man the so but did not see him and had not be made in the gave a statement of his bouts during Tuesday night, and on aken to Cambridge saw the body and at the barrels no doubt came from his Lan ax which it was known he had purchased and used in the stable, sing and no satisfactory account of it can. On examining his clothing blood and his understands and the clother was and the clother and the price and quantity of the article.

don his underclothes, and the clothes as as he wore on Tuesday night in found and were much bespattered od, a great deal of blood being found aside of the vest. Another link of that been stated, that a woman who have the problem of the problem of

Dark Brahmas. n with subsequent events have an bearing upon the other facts in the Stephens atrain. Price 44.00 a pair, 46.00 a trio.—

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ve stated the main facts which have estated the main facts which have estated in this startling history of 100 milests and DOMINIQUES. Satisfaction to purch estated the main facts which have estated the main fa WHEELER & WILSON, ey as the criminal. He is a man Sewing Machine Agency, 167 Tremont Street, Boston.

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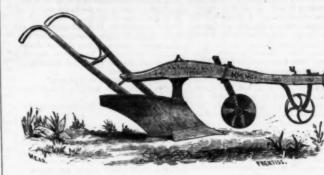


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Billerica, 7, 10 A. M., 2-30, 5, 6-10 P. M.
Wilmington, 7, 10 A. M., 2-30, 5, 6-10 P. M.
Wilmington, 7, 10 A. M., 2-30, 5, 6-10 P. M.
Woburn Centre, 61, 7, 10, 11-30 A. M., 12-15, 3-4, 15, 6-10, 6-30, 7-30, 9-30 P. M.
Stoneham, 8 A. M., 12-15, 3, 4, 6-15, 6-30 P. M.
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@ Wednesdays 11.15, and Saturdays at 10-30 P. M.
Winchester and West Mediord, 61, 7, 6, 8, Winchester, 0, 11½ A. M., 12-15, 24, 3, 4, 5-15, 6-10, 64, 72, 9-1 P. M.
College IIII, 6-5, 10, 114 A. M., 3, 5-15, 6, 75, 9-1 P. M. 71, *91, P M. Winter Hill, 6.45, 10, 11,30 A. M., 12.15, 3, 5.15, 6.10, to Lexington and Arlington, 7.10, 8.10, 11.45 A. M., 2.45, 4.10, 5.10, 6.25, 7.46, P. M.†

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Nachus, 7, 9, 11.45 A. M., 5, 5.45, 9 (Ex), P. M.
Lowell, 7, 7.06, (7] Ex. 19 & M., (12.15 Ex.) 2.15, 5
6.15, 19.20 (Ex.) P. M.
Bioneham, 5.49, 6.27, 8.49, 10.15 A.M., 1, 4.49, 6.17 P.M.
Bioneham, 5.49, 6.27, 8.49, 10.15 A.M., 1, 4.49, 6.17 P.M.
Lowell, T. G., 10.15 A.M., 1, 4.49, 6.17 P.M.
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Also Wednesdays 10-65, Saturdays 8-10 P. M.

Woburn Centre, 6, 7, 7-35, 9, 10-25 A. M., 1.15, 4, 5, 6-25, 8-155 P. M.

Winchester, 6-05, 7-06, 7-40, 7-53, 9-05, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 1.20, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 5-35, 6-50, 8-29 P. M.

West Mediford, 6.15, 7-13, 7-45, 8, 9-15, 10.35 A.M., 1.30, 8.07, 4-15, 5-15, 6-45, 8-25 P. M.

College Hill, 6.19, 7-19, 9-19, 10-40 A. M., 1.33, 8-10, 4-10, 5-10, 6-45, 8-25 P. M.

Somerville Centre, 6-22, 7-22, 8-05, 9-25, 10-45 A. M., 1.40, 4-25, 5-25, 6-55, 6-55, 8-35 P. M.

Winter Hill, 6-25, 7-25, 9-26, A. M., 1-41, 4-27, 6-26, 6-55, 8-35 P. M.

Winter Hill, 6-25, 7-25, 9-26, A. M., 1-41, 4-27, 6-26, 6-55, 8-35 P. M.

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E3T Observe the following symptoms resulting from
Disorders of the Dispestive Organs:
Constitution, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Biood in the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Names, Hearthurn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Internation, Sourferestations, Staking or Futtering at the Heart, Choking
or Enfering Semations when in a Lying Festure, Disanses
or Enfering Semations when in a Lying Festure, Disanses

R. R. R.

The rattlesnake is perhaps the most aluggish of all the serpent tribe, for even the puff adder of the cape, which has that reputation in general, is very active when enraged; but the rattlesnake, excepting just after and just before his winter sleep, never bites unless in self defence, and does not go out of his way to attack any one. Unless molested there is very little to fear from this snake; but the misfortune is that you cannot tell when you are going to molest it, as, in coming down a bluff, or picking your way in a gully, you may, with the best intentions in the whord, put your foot on a rattlesnake. And then the terrific awiftness of his dart! Not even the cobra, which I had always considered rivalled the very lightning in his movements—movements which I will defy al-

Anecdotes.

"That's not bad. Ha! ha! I'll give that to my wife when I go home."

"Mrs W—," he asked as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am like a donkey?" He waited a moment expecting his wife to give it up, but she didn't, she looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she replied

W has abjured the habit of putting conundrums to his wife.

Big boy comes up and holds out his hand, sullen and savage. Noble little boy comes manfully forward and says: "I'm the boy that whistled, sir," at the same time extending his hand. Teacher simmers down and lets them both off. Mem.—Noble boy thought teach the same time and the same time are the same time. thought teacher wouldn't thrash him if he told the truth, but he knew big boy would A story is told of a father in church

eth this woman to be married to this man? replied, "Well, ar, I am called to do it, although it goes agin the grain. I wanted her to marry Bill Blowser, who is worth twice the money o' that ere man.'

street LANTERNS Great Blood Purifier. of all descriptions, for Gas, Keresene, Pluid, &c 122 & 124 Brond St.

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Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any or

omewhat commiseratingly as she replied.

"I suppose it is because you were born RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

who, when the marriage service came to the point where the clergyman asks, "Who giv-

The other Sunday, the following was posted up in the lobby of the Cambridge, Washington county, Presbyterian church: "Notice—The person who stole Songs of the Sanctuary, from seat No. 32, should improve the opportunity of singing them here, as he will have no occasion to sing them here.

oened a box directed to the Superintendent proposed by the Superintendent in the Superintendent proposed by the Superint

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eaving them und

Editori PREPARATION FOR

true policy for every far winter strong and well p months now we are to h tinued battle with the ele of our high northern las stop to labor, even if the do it. The first duty of fore, is to look about and to be done by the way of pr We suppose that the har nearly ended by this time,

are stored for winter. It so much were accompliscarcely any farm produc the hardy swede and the c nip that can stand the cold this month. The first thi see that these roots are pr will not do to dump the bin in the cellar and leave of themselves. If piled in in large heaps, they will and injure unless care is t they have pure ventilati days, the windows of the opened so as to admit the at as low and uniform a to it may be well to shut th the weather is clear and

the advantage of it all. Many of our old coun need banking up to protect the danger of freezing. Th attended to now, as soon close up for the winter rather late to do it. In ma ful pointing up of the cel any ordinary winter. A goo of the prime requisites for a

fuel, a very important item i of every household, but one atively little importance. the economy of the kitcher and well seasoned wood, a very great, to say nothing temper and patience which properly seasoned wood farmer who depends on ought to make calculations stock of wood on hand well convenient of access. It lay out the plans to have t ning of winter, as it is wood. One is a provident cious system, the other is th system, always the most mest troublesome in the en Many farmers are begin instead of wood, especially situated near a railroad whe procured, and they think it the cheapest and the m This, of course, will deper upon the cost per ton of the amount of wood growing Many farms are well stock

wood which can be thinned o tent, not only without injury positive benefit. And then, a there are old apple trees the as well as not, the removal often be an improvement to work of procuring firewo sources comes at a season of other work is not pressing. at odd jobs, and done in this cost of getting it is very tr course, comes in as an ele lation as to the economy of

tures or the mowing lets as latthis month is robbing the farm

The Boet's Gornen,

AN AUTUMN REVERIE Bare grow the trees, the yellowing sho The quivering red leaves of the forest oak; And as adown the russet lane I stray, That skirts the boundary of the garden wall-

My sparse gray locks, slow lifted by the breeze Come back in bright kaleidoscope to me The memories of forty years agone ! White-bloomed magnolias, grouped upon the With rose acacias, and great cedar kings,

Whereon we played at bowls; whilst laughing Of rippling golden locks, looked on, and smiled Of pastime weary-to the friendly shade

Of screening laurels, and 'neath June's blue skies Whisper the "nothings" sweet of dawning lays. Ah, me! I know not, whether it be well To dwell too much upon the hawthorn days and memories of youth's sweet blossom time Lest we repine, that winter's snows have chilled The fire of spring. And yet, and yet 'tis sweet, To feel the warm glow of their April tide; For age-dimmed eyes to brighten with youth's At these fond pictures—as the war horse neighs

When past his work, at stirring trumpet sound. Ah, yes! ah, yes! though but in fancy's dream, To tread again youth's flowery path, is well!

Tadies' Department. RECONCILIATIONS. D'Arcy, of Christ Church, asked me to

come down and spend a month of the long vacation at his father's. So one September afternoon, I found my-self at the Burlington Road Station. My iend was in a dog cart with a pair of grays.
o my great satisfaction he turned them in a
nontrary direction to cotton spinning Burngton. We had nine miles to go through erfectly sylvan country and at times ever wild coun'ry. We passed through a soli-iry village and by a few scattered farm oldings. Then through the lengthening vista of avenue I saw the gray turrets of Dunster Hall. D'Arcy's father was one of ur great estated squires, whose family hight have been ennobled again and again, they had cared for such a distinction, and is mother, Lady Eleanor, had been a wit and beauty in her time, and as she grew lder, she proved a beautiful old lady, with er wit, tempered by excessive kindness, as on found that the house was more like

hotel than anything else. Visitors flowed to it, and visitors flowed out of it. It was st the same with D'Arcy as if he had been walk-and the rest of the day he was with s books and papers. Before I had time to "The country is pretty enough and truly rural, Lady Eleanor," I said; "but there is nothing very distinctive about the scenery." "You must go and visit the glen, Mr. dair. I will drive you over to-m as I can. But do you care for fishing I like it very much, Lady Eleanor."

"I ought to have told you about that, Frank," said D'Arcy. "Of course you might get capital fishing in the Nydd River. dows through a sort of gorge, which is the art of the country, and where the gorge idens is what we call the Glen."

And when you are there," said one of ar Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who ht to go and see Lady Eleanor's model ool. Ah, Lady Eleanor, you ought to put school under government inspectio

ood to be teased by an Inspector of chools," said Lady Eleanor. "There was poor woman who committed suicide the her day because she was told that her "Oh, Miss Lane has a great deal too the Glen, he ought certainly to see the

ether. So he took me to the Glen. Now that Glen been known by tourists, the echen tree would have been carved by ames, and seats of wood and stone would ave been erected for the wondering admira-ion of visitors. But it was remote from all ads and rails, and red covered "Guides ligh up, hanging on the side of a hill three uarters of a mile away, was a village, which rightly conjectured furnished a contingent f scholars to the school. One end of the pol formed a residence for the schoolmisess, a portico that looked almost a howe

led a piano, some colored prints, such as are issued by the illustrated periodicals a len and moved towards the school roor Then I tapped with my slick and en red. All the children rose up and made seisances. A tall, graceful girl, dressed in white, with one simple rose in her bosom, flitting sylph-like among the children at the other end of the room, greeted me with a slight courtesy, which for its grace, might

we done credit to any gathering in the f so much serenity, child like beauty and implicity I had never before seen. I greeted her as I would a Duchess. I explained my all by saying that Lady Eleanor D'Arcy ad asked me whether I would not like to ee the school. Miss Lane gave me full deails with as much fullness and frankness a

I had been Her Majesty's Inspector of chools himself, or the Bishop of the dio-"Would you like to read the Collect for dern," and a large printed card with and Modern, and a large printed card with a form of prayer for schools. I was com-pletely taken by surprise, and if I had had a minute for reflection I should have replaced the card in her hand. But that minute was not granted me. She rapidly seated herself at the harmonium, and in a second all the elder gills grouped themselves around her. The little choir, evidently trained with great exactness, sang very well, but the clear, aweet voice of the schoolmistress rase above all in the full melody. Then there was a pause, and, with much real diffidence, I discharged my clerkly functions. No naughty child that day could have been more discom-posed than I felt then. The children now went away processionally, each bobbing he white head as she defiled out. Then th oom was cleared-left to the maps and black rds, and a perfect menagerie of painted mals on the walls, with bits of description

below them, and the schoolmistress came u inimitable air of perfect simplicity.

I took advantage of that simplicity at once, and put her through her paces as if she was the tallest girl of Lady Eleanor's establishment. I asked her a set of ques-tions, and she answered with the docility of a good child who had got the conduct prize "You are a very young schoolmistress Miss Lane?"

"Not so very young, sir. I am nearly nineteen. But I was very young—not seventeen—when Lady Eleanor first put me "I like it very much, sir. Some of the girls don't get on as they ought. But they are very good girls, and no trouble. If you should be certificated, I hope they will wor a little more." "And do you like reading?"

"Very much, sir. I always like to be learning something; and if I had more time I should study regularly."

"And do you really live all alone?" "Yes. And why should I not? At least the pupil teacher comes early and stays till the end of the afternoon school. Then I am quite alone. But my sitting room is very pleasant. Will you come and sit down, sir? You must be rather tired after your walk from Dunster." from Dunster.

In was as pretty a room as so pretty a girl could wish to have, in much the result of her own taste; but she explained that Lady Eleanor had furnished it, and had

only daughter of the only medical practition-er at Collington. He had died, leaving his child unprovided for, as I afterward found

child unprovided for, as I afterward found out, and then Lady Eleanor had established

really let the time drift by me, as love indleness. I brought a box of books down was nothing to do unless I chose. My insit me, and in default of something else to cumbent was one who delighted to see a row lo, I read ten times the amount I should of curates with their hands decorously folded. do, I read ten times the amount I should of curates with their bands decorously folded, have read at Oxford, and began to under clad in spotless surplices. And I lived the stand how D'Arcy might really like reading. But my great occupation in life, my great thought in life, my great pursuit in life was verified to opera, dined out, and was quite a fathought in life, my great pursuit in life was voriet in Curzon street, May Fair.

But I confess I was not quite happy or satisfied. Often, even in my dreams, the sad, grieved beauty of Selina Lane reproached me—often the half cutting and, all-contemptations of the confess I was not quite happy or served leaves of the confess I was not quite h

by it. But I had never asked what would be sermons, purchased as if they were que the end of all this. I only knew that it was medicine, as in a sense they were, at a s pleasant to have Selina by my side, to clasp ling penny half-penny apiece, seemed to be her hands and to look steadily into her eyes directed against myself. sh in the Glen, he ought certainly to see the len School."

Mr. Adair had already amply made up his inid, not so much for the Glen, the fishing, it has school, as to see the pretty school
The school as the school as to see the pretty school
The school as to see the pretty school
The school as th

the mode of this has a response to the control of t

onal, a few miles from the Glen, a vast, onely hottel. Once it had been a great posting bouse on the northern road. But things lead altered. Two or three railroads intersected this part of the country, and the hotel was utterly deserted.

The rooms were lofty and spacious, and so to so. He could positively assure nothing that the property of the rooms were of them, although the landlerd but the living and to so. He could positively assure nothing that the landlerd but the living and the presence of them, although the landlerd but the living and the landlerd but the landle took some of them, although the landlord but the living, and I ought to qualify for it, mather resented this interference with that as the life of the present holder would probe established deadness of trade on which he had began to pride himself. And then I curacy in the West End. I had nothing to

me with all her soul. Again and again we met in the Glen, and grew closer and closer to each other in the cleft of the huge rock as the autum wind began to rise, or the soft, thought that the man who read prayers might thick rain fell a few inches from us untouched

I asked Selins whether she did not think the river gorge exceedingly pretty. "Oh! yee," she said, "immensely so." She had sketched it herself in her own poor way; but there had been one or two good paintings of it and she had heard of good judges of scenery who came many miles to see the gorge. Had I noticed the rock that, first seen in the distance, assumes the part of a lion? Had I observed the Osmunda Regalis? But I had observed none of these things. Then Selina arose and put on her hat, and walked by my side along the stream, enthusiastically descanting on the beauty of the scenery. She evidently thought that it was part of the duty of the retainers of the great house to instruct all visitors in the beauty of the gorge and Glen.

We shook hands and parted. I went home, if not in love, still in as fair an imitation of love as can well be conceived.

The man going to join Bishop see you again. I am going to join Bishop see you again. In a sin targoing to join Bishop see you again. In an going to join Bishop see you again. In an ill seed to a completion of your park that fire heard the

THE PATTLESTARE

Not even the cobra, which I had always considered rivalled the very lightning in his movements—movements which I will defy almost any eye to follow—is quicker than the rattlesnake in that one deadly set. Yet, to strike, it must be in a close coil, its head and neck being erect; it throws itself out about three-fourths of his length, supporting had been supported by the support of the support o

about three-fourths of his length, supporting its weight entirely upon the tail part. I have, however, known two persons who have trodden on rattleanakes and have escaped; a third, as will be seen, was still more remarkably fortunate. One, a gentleman who has killed more than fifty of them, recognized what his foot touched without stopping to look, and jumped higher than he had probably ever done before in his life; the other was not accused, and the results attract him.

was not so quick, and the reptile struck him three times with electric quickness, but his trousers and long boots saved him. This disposes of a fallacy very generally held, that venomous serpents will not bite twice in succession. There were three pair of fang marks quite plainly to be seen on his white

marks quite plainly to be seen on his white trousers. One other man who was bathing in

naked, on a rattlenake which was basking in the grass. Whether he sat upon the rep-tiles head, or whether the reptile was so as-tonished by his sudden descent, can never be known, but certain it is that the affrighted

bather leaped up with a shriek, and escaped

It is told that this particular cornent has

It is told that this particular serpent has a very offensive odor when irritated, and that Dr. Hamilton Rowe owed his life to a knowl-edge of this fact. The physician having opened a box directed to the Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, London, put his head, and by it.

hand-rashly it seems to me-under the dry

the river Platte had a more extra

Domestie Gronomy.

A SENSIBLE LOVER

I never—never did desire A maiden blossed with "eyes of fire," Because such flaming things may hap Might singe, if not consume, a chap.

I never did a liking show For maid whose "bosom was of snow,"

The maid with lips " like cherries ripe

Nor is the maid who boasts a cheek

"Just like a peach," the one I seek

The maid whose brow of "ivory white

Would never give my heart delight; Although it's good for paper knive

One taste I with the poets share-

I like a maid " with golden hair;'

But would she let me-dence is in't Shave it, and send it to the mint!

Or fire, or peach, or cherry !- No!

A SECRET—SOMETHING FOR WOMEN.

But just a girl-as girls now go.

My notion of a girl as this-A girl that one may bug and kiss; No ivory, no gold, or snow,

Enjoy a peach that isn't peeled.

ise, when autumn time had come, You'd have to pick 'em-which is rum

Because frost bitten one might be,

From hagging such a girl as she.

Has never been my passion type:

when, if not in love, still in a fair an imitation of love as can well be conceived.

After breakfal I would strougly recombine of the conceived of the conceiv

Love lingered near me one autumn day.

" I will not go!

BY ANNA C. STEELE. Love, who came to me one summer day, Set my heart and my eyes a-glow, Sparkled the hours so golden gay, Sparkled, then died in dusk away, But Love swore an oath forever to stay,

Lingered and kissed, with a kiss too slow Vanished the hour and the kiss away, But not so quickly as vesterday Since, with a sigh, Love vowed to stay "Through weal and woe!" Shadows came over Love's eyes one day, Vague regrets that crept to and fro, His beautiful face now turned away Whene er I sought to make him say Love flew from me one winter's day, Fled 'midst the rain and the freezing snow, And oh! the cold as he passed away

thirty seconds, and men, when bitten on a vein, have often died in two minutes."

Now as the serpent poison is a blood poison—of which more anon—it is clear that when a vein is pierced the danger is greater, and the progress more rapid: but I never knew of anything in the least resembling this almost instantaneous death, and never met with anybody who did.

OVER WORKING THE BRAIN.

Softening of the brain is becoming a more common disease than formerly; as it is utterly incurable, attention should be given to its causes. The softening is caused by an areadition or a gradual degen-

progress more rapid: but I never knew of anything in the least resembling this almost instantaneous death, and never met with anybood who did.

There was a fatalcase of rattlenake bite, in the meighborhood from which I write, where it points the write in the meighborhood from which I write, where it points the write. He was hitten at the bottom of the pain of his hand, into tell for it, but touched instead, a rattlenake. He was hitten at the bottom of the pain of his hand, just where it joins the wrist. He died from the bite in about of the pain of his hand, just where it joins the wrist. He died from the bite in about out of about thirty—and was the only man out of thirty who had surgical advice. As a rule, doctors would rather not attend snake wounds; they can only rely on one remedy, which is no tranked as a fuzl. Some fift and the wounds, it is called the wounds, it is called the property of the wounds; they can only rely on one remedy, which is not ranked as a fuzl. Some fift is manifested experience of one friend, whose pursuits for some years exposed him and his companions to the attacks of these reptiles; and, although they were in wild, lonely spots, where assistance of any kind, or ad beyond here were not to be a supplication to the standard of the present of the pr

onquered, the patient shows signs of intox-ation, and is rescued. conquered, the patient shows signs of intoxication, and is rescued.

I remember a very curious case, where a woman was gathering atrawberries, and was crawling along on her hands and knees to do so, when she was bitten in the lower part of the calf of the leg by a serpent. She saw the creature, and recognized it as a large yellow rattleanake, common in Idwa, one of the most dreaded of the tribe. She was more than a half a mile from home, but she add not lose her presence of mind; she squeezed the puncture with all her force, and was glad to find a greenish drop exuded besides the blood; then she washed it well at the brook, made a plaster of c ay, and tied it on, then walked home. A quart of whiskey was sent for, the greater part of which was drank, and she never felt the slightest inconvenience from the bits. A very strange coincidence in the way of snake bites was that of two brothers, working on different farms, but each bitten by rathe snakes on the same day. One was injured close to his own door: he trod on a snake in the grass and was struck in the ankle, a very dangerous place, on account of the numerous small veins there. The other brother was reaping, or rather binding, and eaught hold of a snake, which bit him in the wrist. Both recovered, having drunk very largely o whiskey; but in their cases was tried, in

reaping, or rather binding, and eaught hold of a snake, which bit him in the wrist. Both recovered, having drunk very largely on whiskey; but in their cases was tried, in addition, the older fashioned 'chicken cure.' In this plan the breast of a chicken is cut open, about skin deep, the feathers being first plucked off; the cut is just deep emough to make the blood flow all along the incision, and the cut is held against the anake bite. It is asserted that the chicken flesh has a power of withdrawing the venom, and, although the fowl droops, it seldom dies. Close to the place where these men were bitten a third man suffered; he was making a hedge or fence and trod on a snake; he was bitten in the foot, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet, but recovered by the use of whiskey. Nearly all snake bites are in the feet of the properties of the properties of the strange circumstances a man's genius becomes prepared for practical success, we should discover that the most serviceable in one, two, or three days. The Indians of the leg or arm for very obvious reasons; horses or cattle are generally dies in one, two, or three days. The Indians of the leg or arm for very obvious reasons; horses or cattle are generally dies in one, two, or there days. The lidius and the cut is held again the water of the p

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Dr. Rapwar: Bear Sir—I am induced by a sense of daty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I have been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all and was a prostetic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave that the terribly affecting disease, which the physicians, and and was a prostetic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave that the physicians, and and had been open the physicians, and had been on the solution of the physicians, and had been on the solution of the physicians, and had been on the solution of the physicians, and had been on the solution of the physicians and the physicians and the physicians and had been on the physicians and the physicians and the physicians and the physicians and had been on the physicians and had been on the physicians and the physicians are provided to the physicians and the physicians and the physicians are physicians and the physicians and the physicians are physicians and the physicians and the physicians are physicians and the physicians

READ "False and True."

And then there is the wi

coal. Add to this that the more or less fluctuating, that rather difficult to procure, th carting and storage is to b and that the ashes are comp less, while wood ashes are alw and it is still a question to cording to individual circum prefer the permanent and ster but as a matter of choice, give fireplace, and the nice big ' made the old kitchen so che like. There is nothing like if require a heap of looking af quent replenishing. It is, much a thing of the past. Many farmers make the nr ing their stock out too late in cially the young and store

seem to think that all the past get is so much clear gain with ack, and they often leave atock out till long after the or frost bitten, till it has lost This is far from good econ cattle especially, ought to be Exposure to cold on a No often stormy and blustering, it to secure thrift and health. young animals put into the ture by day. But any feeding

Shading, with pennons black, the shaven turf,